THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

——THE POWERS NOT DELEGATED TO THE UNITED STATES BY THE CONSTITUTION, NOR PROHIBITED BY IT TO THE STATES, ARE RESERVED TO THE STATES RESPECTIVELY, OR TO THE PEOPLE.—*Amendments to the Constitution, Article X.*——

Number LII. Volume XX. | SALISBURY, N. C., JUNE 12, 1840. | No. from Commencement, 1,042.

TERMS OF THE
WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY:.....CHAS. F. FISHER,
Editor and Proprietor.

The WESTERN CAROLINIAN is published every *Friday*, at $2 per annum, in advance, or $2 50, if not paid in three months from the time of subscribing. ☞ No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, if the subscriber is worth the subscription; and the failure to notify the Editor of a wish to discontinue, at least ONE MONTH before the end of the year subscribed for, will be considered a new engagement.

☞ *Advertisements* conspicuously and correctly inserted at $1 per square--(of 340 *ems*, or *fifteen lines* of this sized type)—for the first insertion, and 25 cents for each continuance. Court and Judicial advertisements 25 per cent. higher than the above rates. A deduction of 33⅓ per cent. from the regular prices will be made to yearly advertisers. ☞ Advertisements sent in for publication, must be marked with the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

To secure attention, all letters addressed to the Editor on business, *must be free of Postage.*

Prospectus for the Extra Globe.

This paper will be published until the Presidential Election in November, 1840, with one number afterward giving the result in detail and an index.

Twenty-six numbers will be issued. A large surplus of the first numbers will be printed; and all persons subscribing immediately, whose names and money are received before that surplus shall be exhausted, will receive all the numbers.

Terms: One copy, $1 | Twelve copies $10
Six copies 5 | Twenty-five copies 20

and at the same rate for a greater number.

Mr. Kendall, late Postmaster General, will contribute to this paper until November.

The names of subscribers procured upon this Prospectus, and the money, should be sent *directly to me*, postage paid, or through postmasters, who are authorized by the Post Office laws and regulations to frank letters *written by themselves*, enclosing money for newspaper subscriptions.

Bank notes, current in the section of country where a subscriber resides, will be received, provided they are not more than ten per cent. below specie in value.

No paper will be sent unless the money be *actually received.*

More Good Things,
JUST RECEIVED,
AT THE SALISBURY COFFEE-HOUSE

MONS. ROUECHE

RESPECTFULLY informs his customers and the public generally, that he is now receiving and opening, at his establishment in Salisbury, a Splendid Assortment of every thing desirable in his line of business—among which will be found

Sardines,
Herrings,
Codfish,
Mackarel,
Cheese,
All kinds of Crackers, such as butter, sweet and ginger Nuts,
Anchois,
First rate Oysters,
Cinnamon, Cloves, Pepper, and Spice,
Spanish Cigars—best,
Chewing and smoking Tobacco,
Starch,
Soap,
Molasses,
Brown and Loaf Sugar,
Coffee,
Raisins,
Almonds,
Oranges,
Lemons,
Pine Apples,
Bananas,
Malaga Grapes,
Hyson Tea,
Powder and Shot,
London Mustard,
" Porter,
English Walnuts,
Cocoa Nuts,
Figs,
Hazle Nuts,
Albany Ale,
Newark Cider,
Essence of Cinnamon,
" Mint,
" Cloves,
All kinds of Cordials,
All kinds of Wines,
All kinds of Liquors,
All of the best quality and latest importations;

Together with a great variety of other Groceries too tedious to mention, and which he will sell very low for cash.

Mons. Rouech returns his thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore received, and solicits its continuance. [Feb. 14, 1840.—25.

DR. G. B. DOUGLAS

HAS removed his Office to No. 1, of the Office Row of the Mansion Hotel, lately occupied by Dr. B. Austin.
January 17, 1840. y

DR. R. T. DISMUKES

HAS Located himself at Col. David Ramsey's, Oakley Grove, Iredell county, N. C., and respectfully tenders his services to the public in the various departments of his profession.
January 10, 1840. y

NAILS,

From the South Carolina Manufacturing Co.

THE Subscriber has received a large supply of Nails from the above Company—equal, if not superior, to Northern make, and has made arrangements for a regular supply; which will be sold, *wholesale or retail*, on reasonable terms. MICHAEL BROWN.
Salisbury, N. C., March 27, 1840. y.

To Journeymen Coach-Makers.

THE Subscriber will give steady employment to two good Journeymen Coach-makers, who can come well recommended for habits of sobriety and industry. Their business will be to make and repair Coaches, &c., for which, (if they suit) he will pay liberal wages.
JOHN P. MABRY.
Lexington, October 11, 1839. tf

NOTICE.—The Stockholders in the Salisbury Manufacturing Company, are notified that an Instalment of Twenty Dollars on each share will be payable to the undersigned, on the 16th of June next. By order of the Directors of the Company.
WM. H. HORAH, Treasurer.
S. M. C.
Salisbury, N. C., May 29, 1840. 3w.

Notice.

THE Subscriber has on hand, and for Sale, at his Shop, in Salisbury, three first rate *Road Wagons.*
SIMEON HELICK.
December 6, 1839. tf

WANTED.—A smart, active Negro Girl, to do the cooking and washing of a small family, for the balance of this year.
☞ Apply at this Office. June 5, 1840

C. B. Wheeler

RESPECTFULLY informs his old friends and customers, that he has permanently located himself in Salisbury. He will give his personal attention to the Apothecary business, in which he has been engaged for the last ten years, and may be found at all times either at his residence, or at the shop, where he will take great pleasure in waiting upon all who may give him a call.

A CARD.

C. B. & C. K. WHEELER return their unfeigned thanks to their friends and customers—especially Physicians and Merchants—for the very liberal patronage bestowed upon them the past year, and in return for their kindness and liberality, are determined to sell them *Drugs, Medicines, Paints, &c.*, lower than any other shop in North Carolina. All Physicians and others, who order or buy *Drugs, Medicines, Paints, &c.*, from them, where the price or quality do not perfectly please, are at all times privileged to return them immediately at the same price; as they hold themselves responsible, in all cases, to their friends and customers for the *quality* of every article they sell them. They will open their spring business with the largest stock of *Drugs, Medicines, Paints, &c.*, ever brought into this market; and all those who may wish any thing in their line, and have the cash, or good credit, *shall* be accommodated, if strict attention to their business, good physic, and low prices can do it. One or both of them will at all times give their personal attention to the business. Their shop will be open at all hours for the accommodation of the sick, and prescriptions carefully made up at short notice. Medicine and directions given in all cases. The consultation and advice of Dr. Long, Dr. Douglass, and Dr. Burns will be given when necessary, and the medical attention of either obtained by applying at their shop. The worthy poor, without money, shall not want for medicine to relieve them of their afflictions. [February 21, 1840. y

Garden Seeds.

A LARGE Assortment of Fresh and Genuine Garden SEEDS, just received from the New Lebanon Shakers, (catalogues of which can be seen at our store.) Also, neat Oval Boxes and Hand Swifts for Ladies,
For sale by C. B. & C. K. WHEELER.

LAMP, TRAINED, AND LINSEED
OILS,

For sale by C. B. & C. K. WHEELER.
Salisbury, Jan. 10, 1840.

FOR SALE AT WHEELERS'.
Salisbury, Jan. 10, 1840. y

SPANISH CIGARS, fine Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, AT WHEELERS'.
Feb. 21, 1840. y

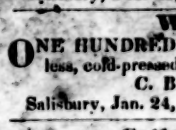
FOOLSCAP, Letter, and Wrapping Paper, and Pasteboards, at wholesale by
C. B. & C. K. WHEELER.
February 28, 1840.

NOW, Tobacco chewers, if you want "the thing that is nice" and cheap, just call at
Feb. 28, 1840. WHEELERS'.

TEAS, Wines, and Spirits, for medical purposes, for sale by C. B. & C. K. WHEELER.
Salisbury, Feb. 21, 1840. y

A LARGE Assortment of Jewellery, Knives, Pencils, Needles, Thimbles, &c., can be had very low, at Wholesale, by calling upon
C. B. & C. K. WHEELER.
February 21, 1840. y

FINE NORTHERN



Barouches,
BUGGIES & SULKIES,

All with Harness and Northern matched Horses, may be had cheap, by applying to
C. B. & C. K. WHEELER.
Salisbury, Feb. 21, 1840. y

Wanted.

ONE HUNDRED GALLONS of fresh colorless, cold-pressed **Castor Oil.** Apply to
C. B. & C. K. WHEELER.
Salisbury, Jan. 24, 1840. tf.

Cotton Yarns.

THE Subscribers, Agents for the Lexington Cotton Factory, would inform the public that they have just received and now offer for sale, wholesale and retail, the Cotton Yarns of said Factory, consisting of various numbers.—The superior qualities and character of the Yarns of this Factory are so well tested and known as to need no recommendation from us.—**Those wishing to purchase will please give us a call.**
C. B. & C. K. WHEELER, Agts.
April 24, 1840. tf.

CABINET WORK.

THE Subscriber informs the public that he continues the **Cabinet-Making Business,** IN THE VILLAGE OF LEXINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA.

He is prepared to execute all descriptions of work in his line of business in a very superior style, as regards workmanship and materials, and certainly on *lower terms* than is afforded by any other establishment of the kind in this region of country.

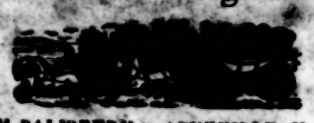
Orders from a distance thankfully received and promptly and faithfully executed.

Produce, Scantling and Plank taken in exchange for work. NATHAN PARKS.
Lexington, Feb. 7, 1840. y

TWIN COTTON SEED.

A small quantity of the above SEED, raised by Mr William Thomas, formerly of Davidson County, is left for Sale at this Office, at $2 00 per hundred.
November 1st, 1839. tf

Great Western Stage Line,



FROM SALISBURY to ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Arrangement for 1840.

THE above line is now in full operation, and arrives at, and departs from Salisbury as follows:

Leaves Salisbury on Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 5 o'clock, A. M.; and arrives at Ashville next days at 8 o'clock, P. M.

Returning, leaves Ashville on Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 5 o'clock, A. M.; and arrives at Salisbury next days at 8 o'clock, P. M.

A. BENCINI,
R. W. LONG.

N. B. Passengers leaving Raleigh, N. C., for Nashville, Tennessee, will find no delay whatever on this route. A. B. & R. W. L.
Salisbury, N. C., Jan. 3, 1840. tf

DR. LEANDER KILLIAN,

RESPECTFULLY offers his professional services to the citizens of Salisbury, and the surrounding country. His office is in Mr. West's new brick building, nearly opposite J. & W. Murphy's store.
Salisbury, N. C., August 30, 1839. tf.

Gen. Harrison *and a* Standing Army

From the [Petersburg, Va.,) American Statesman.

CORRESPONDENCE.

PETERSBURG, May 18, 1840.

HON. FRANCIS E. RIVES:—SIR: At a meeting of the Democratic Vigilance Committee held at Powell's Hotel, on Saturday evening, the 16th instant, a committee of six—to wit: Messrs. May, Osborne, Wallace, Branch, Martin and Butts, were appointed with power to communicate with you to obtain documents which we have it not in our power to get here—and to ask the aid of Mr. J. W. Jones and General Dromgoole, if you should not have leisure to procure them.

Some of the oldest of our committee, have a distinct recollection, that about the year 1800, General Harrison made a speech in Congress, opposed to the reduction of the Standing Army, and generally in favor of the policy pursued by the elder Adams. We think that the speech alluded to will be found in an old file of the *Aurora*.

E. H. MAY, Chairman.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, May 18, 1840.

To Hon. E. H. May, Chairman of the Democratic Committee of Correspondence of Petersburg, Virginia:

SIR: In reply to so much of your communication as relates to the political posture of Gen. Harrison in 1800, we have to state, that we have examined the journals of the House of Representatives, and have also had reference to the files of the Aurora of that day.

It is known to yourself and to your colleagues of the Democratic Vigilance Committee, that soon after the adoption of the Constitution of the United States, the Federal party manifested their principles and policy, not only by a latitudinous construction of the powers conferred on the Government, but by an undisguised admiration of British Institutions. They manifested a partiality for Great Britian, and her interests in preference to the nations of Europe—particularly France.

So great were their partialities and prejudices in favor of every thing English, that Mr. Jefferson denominated their feeling an "anglo mania," a madness in favor of England. In this spirit originated Jay's treaty. It was openly charged by the Republicans of that day, that it was the result of a dishonorable subserviency to the wishes of the British Ministry. It was the source of a strongly marked political division in the country. It was warmly condemned by the Republican party—so much so, that their Representatives in Congress, with Mr. Madison in their front, believed themselves justified in refusing an appropriation to carry it into effect.

Whilst the Federal party were manifesting their devotion to the interests of Great Britian on one hand, on the other they showed an exasperated antipathy to the French Republic then struggling into existence. They evinced a strong disposition to engage in a war with France. The smallest indiscretions—the slightest errors of that enthusiastic nation, in the ecstacies of their new-born liberty, were magnified into horrid crimes—and the citizens of America, in direct inconsistency with their own glorious struggle for freedom, were instigated by Federalism to unite with the crowned heads of Europe in their infamous crusade against the very existence of the French Republic. The whole policy of the Administration of John Adams was, manifestly, to annoy and harrass the French Republicans, and, in very enmity to the principles of their Revolution, to impede their advancement to the establishment of their independence upon the great fundamental doctrine of popular sovereignty—the inalienable right of the people of every nation to abolish an existing Government, and to institute in its stead one of their own free voluntary adoption.

The Alien Law, whilst it violated the doctrine of impartial neutrality, whilst in open repugnance to the Constitution, it superadded judiciary to magnified executive power, was evidently designed to banish at the despotic will of the President some distinguished French refugees who by virtue of the law of nations sought in conformity with the genius of our free institutions, had sought an asylum within our borders.

The Sedition Law, under which Cooper and Lyon were fined and incarcerated, constituted a distinctive feature in the policy of John Adams and his associates, in the administration of the Federal Government. Without equivocation or denial, it was originated and adopted by the infuriated partizans of a President, in heart a monarchist, for the avowed purpose of suppressing the voice of remonstrance and reprobation, for the lawless and unconstitutional purpose of silencing the loud complaints of the constituent body against the obnoxious measure of their representatives, for the indefensible purpose of preventing popular reason from demonstrating that the measures which it denounced were of an anti-republican tendency, and, if pursued, must end "in absolute despotism, or, at best, a mixed monarchy." Such feelings, and such a course of policy on the part of the Federal party who then, with outstretched hand and firm grasp held the reins of Government, produced between America and France what was familiarly known in that day by the term "quasi war." Whether a standing army should be created and sustained for the purpose of intimidating France, making war on her commerce, and evidencing our disapprobation of her revolutionary agony for self government—was a question which completely and thoroughly divided parties during the Administration of John Adams, and was, at that day, of preponderating influence in the scale of American politics. Let it be sufficient for the present to remark, that the Republican Party opposed the creation and support of the standing army of John Adams. The Federal Party originated, advocated, and enacted, with the approbation of the President, the several laws bringing this army into existence.

An act of Congress, passed 16th July, 1798, entitled "An act to augment the army of the United States and for other purposes." And again on the 3d March, 1799, an act passed, entitled "An act for the better organizing the troops of the United States and for other purposes."

In the succeeding Congress, at its first session, on January 7th, 1800, the following resolution was moved and seconded, viz:

"*Resolved*, That so much of the act passed the 10th of July, one thousand seven hundred and ninety eight, entitled "An act to augment the army of the United States, and for other purposes," as authorizes the President of the United States to raise twelve additional regiments of infantry, and six troops of light dragoons, and to appoint two major generals, an inspector general, three brigadier generals, and an adjutant general; and so much of the act passed the third of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine, entitled, 'An act for the better organizing of the troops of the United States, and for other purposes,' as authorizes the appointment of a commander of the army, and a quarter master general, ought to be repealed.

"Ordered, That the said motion be committed to a Committee of the whole House."

On the 9th January, 1800, Mr. Harrison, (the present General William Henry Harrison, the nominee of the Harrisburg Convention for the Presidency,) made a speech against the above resolution.

This Speech is to be found in Duane's Aurora of the 5th of February, 1800, and is therein thus reported:

"Mr. Harrison said: The resolution has been so ably spoken to that it could not be expected to receive any new light from what he should add—but when it was recollected that he had no other way of expressing his opinion on any subject that came before the House than by taking part in the debate—not having a vote in the House—he trusted he need make no apology for rising on the present subject, which, to him, appeared an important one.

"He was fully of opinion that the disbanding so large a portion of the military force would be attended with disastrous consequences. In giving this opinion, he was sure he spoke that of nine-tenths of his constituents, and that they would with much more readiness bear their proportion of the expense which would be necessary to maintain these forces than that they should be disbanded.

"The employment of his past life, Mr. Harrison said, had led him to believe that too much reliance was placed on the militia. Were valor or alertness the only requisites in the formation of a good soldier, he should willingly give the militia that character. But these are only partial qualities compared with those whom they may be called to meet. What would their valor do if attacked by the military tactics of a Bonaparte or a Massena? Nothing short of discipline will do for our forces. And are our militia well disciplined? No, sir, they are not.

"Mr. Harrison said he had experienced the inconveniences of a militia army. In 1794, he went out with a number of the militia of his part of the country against the Indians. When brought into action, they behaved very well; they did not want courage, but after a very short service they wanted to go home, they were anxious to see their families, and, therefore, numbers deserted and left the army in a state which was almost the cause of its destruction.

"He had experienced seven years' service with the militia, but was sorry to say, such was their conduct that he never could think of trusting the country entirely to their protection. They might do well with regular troops, and, no doubt, would. Under these impressions, and from this experience he knew he spoke the will of a great proportion of his constituents—he sincerely hoped the resolution would not pass."

This is, doubtless, the speech to which allusion is made in your communication in the following language: "Some of the oldest of our committee have a distinct recollection, that about the year 1800, General Harrison made a speech in Congress opposed to the reduction of the Standing Army, and generally in favor of the policy pursued by the elder Adams." Above, we inform you, sir, where we, pursuing your indication, have found Mr. Harrison's Speech in the Aurora, deemed by all the *old* Republicans good authority.

Permit us to remark, (as we are in friendly correspondence,) that it does seem, that General Harrison opposed the reduction of a "Standing Army;" that, in this, he differed from the great mass of the Republicans of that epoch; that he did not entertain that confidence in the militia power of the States of this Federal Union as the proper and natural defence of a free people, which is solemnly embodied in the Virginia Bill of Rights, and reiterated in the inaugural address of Thomas Jefferson.

We refer you to the annexed article of our Bill of Rights, adopted before the Declaration of Independence, and to the extract from Mr. Jefferson's inaugural.

"Article 13. Bill of Rights of Virginia, adopted 6th May, 1776:

"That a well regulated militia, composed of the body of the people, trained to arms, is the proper, natural, and safe defence of a free State; that Standing Armies, in time of peace, should be avoided as dangerous to liberty; and that, in all cases, the military should be in strict subordination, and governed by, the civil power."

Extract from Mr. Jefferson's Inaugural:

"A well disciplined militia, our best reliance in peace, and for the first moments of war, till regulars may relieve them."

The foregoing resolution, proposing a reduction of the Army, was under debate for several days. Being a leading party question, and in a time of considerable excitement, it produced a great deal of interest, and attracted much consequence to its determination. The vote which we subjoin, taken from the journal of the House of Representatives, is, we believe, with very few exceptions, a party vote, and will be so pronounced by the oldest members of your Committee, who yet retain a distinct recollection of that period, and of the prominent men who then played their respective parts on the theatre of political action.

On the 10th January, 1800, the Chairman reported that the Committee of the whole House had disagreed to the resolution proposing a repeal of the acts authorizing an increase of the Army.

The question was taken that the House do agree with the Committee of the whole House in their said disagreement.

Resolved, in the affirmative—Yeas 60, nays 39. (Gen. Harrison not voting, because not entitled to a vote.)

Those who voted in the affirmative, were—William Alston, George Baer, Bailey Bartlett, James A. Bayard, John Bird, Jonathan Brace, John Brown, Christopher C. Champlin, Wm. Cooper, Saml. W. Dana, John Davenport, John Dennis, Geo. Dent, Joseph Dickson, William Edmond, Thos. Evans, Abiel Foster, Dwight Foster, Jonathan Freeman, Henry Glenn, Saml. Goode, Chauncy Goodrich, Elisur Goodrich, William Gordon, Roger Griswold, Wm. Bany Grove, Ro. Goodloe Harper, Thomas Hartley, Archibald Henderson, Wm. H. Hill, Benjamin Huger, James H. Imlay, John Wilkes Kittera, Henry Lee, Silas Lee, Saml. Lyman, James Linn, John Marshall, Lewis R. Morris, Abraham Nott, Harrison G. Otis, Robert Page, Josiah Parker, Jones Platt, Leven Powell, John Reed, John Rutledge, Jr., Saml. Sewell, James Sheafe, Wm. Shepard, Saml. Smith, Benj. Taliaferro, George Thatcher, John Chew Thomas, Richard Thomas, Peleg Wadsworth, Robt. Waln, Lemuel Williams, and Henry Woods.

Those who voted in the negative, were—Theodorus Bailey, Phanuel Bishop, Robert Brown, Gabriel Christie, Matthew Clay, Wm. C. Cole Claiborne, John Condit, Thomas T. Davis, John Dawson, Joseph Eggleston, Lucas Elmendorf, John Fowler, Albert Gallatin, Edwin Gray, Andrew Gregg, John A. Hanna, Joseph Heister, David Holmes, Geo. Jackson, James Jones, Aaron Kitchell, Michael Leib, Matthew Lyon, Nathaniel Macon, Peter Muhlenberg, Anthony New, John Nicholas, Jas. J. Nicholson, John Randolph, John Smilie, Richd. Stanford, David Stone, Thomas Sumter, John Thompson, Abram Trigg, John Trigg, Philip Van Cortlandt, Jas. B. Varnum, and Robert Williams.

The foregoing vote, which we have copied from the Journal, incontestibly establishes the fact that the Resolution, declaring that the acts authorizing the Standing Army, ought to be repealed, was voted by the Republican Party. *It was a party vote.* The old Republicans on your Committee will be more competent than we are to contrast the ayes and noes on this question. Pardon us, however, for making emphatic reference to a few names on each side. On the Federal side of the question we find—

Jas. A Bayard, Samuel W. Dana, Abiel Foster, Samuel Goode, Roger Griswold, William Bany Grove, Robt. Goodloe Harper, Archibald Henderson, William H. Hill, John Wilkes Kittera, Henry Lee, Samuel Lyman, John Marshall, Harrison Gray Otis, Leven Powell, &c.

On the Republican side we find.—Matthew Clay, Wm. C. C. Claiborne, Jno. Dawson, Joseph Eggleston, Albert Gallatin, Jos. Heister, Michael Leib, Matthew Lyon, Nathaniel Macon, Peter Muhlenburg, John Nicholas, John Randolph, David Stone, Thomas Sumter, Philip Van Cortlandt, Joseph B. Varnum.

General Harrison made his speech on the 9th of January, 1800. On the 12th day of May, 1800, he was nominated by the President, to be Governor of Indiana, and on the next day his nomination was confirmed by the Senate. From these facts there can be no doubt that Gen'l Harrison was completely identified with the old Federal party, as it existed under the administration of J. Adams.

There are other subjects mentioned in your letter, but they have been noticed in the newspapers, and are now undergoing discussion.

The speech which we furnish, and the party vote from the journals, we have not seen as yet published.

We regret that our able, virtuous and distinguished colleague, Jno. W. Jones, has been prevented, by severe indisposition, from engaging *personally* with us in this investigation, (which accounts for the want of his signature to this reply) the result of which we communicate. We are authorized to say that not only will Mr. Jones, but, that all our Democratic colleagues, will most cheerfully aid, at all times, in giving to the Democratic Vigilance Committee of Petersburg, and to our Democratic friends generally throughout the State, all such information as they may require, and which may be within our power to procure. For ourselves, we tender you our willing aid.

In conclusion, sir, we cannot forbear to express our high gratification—our honest pride as *Virginians*, that you and your colleagues manifest a determination to investigate, on *principle*, the relative claims and qualifications of the candidates for the Presidency. Sir, we speak from our hearts, when we declare our admiration of your example. You evince a noble determination to disregard the senseless clamors of revelry, and the wild hurras of intoxication, by which it is endeavored to enlist the passions and to overwhelm the reason of the people. You, sir, and your colleagues would (it is not in your moral and political code,) encourage a morbid appetite, and administer provender to a vitiated taste, for the mere purpose of procuring a party triumph.

You would not base a political victory upon the degradation of the morals of your country.

If we are defeated, and we cannot anticipate such disaster, let us preserve the proud consciousness of having done nothing to impair our moral and political integrity—of having committed no act calculated to lessen confidence in the intelligence of the People, and in their capacity for self-government. Make known to your fellow members of the committee, and to the Republicans of the "cockade of Virginia," the willingness of ourselves and colleagues to aid you and the citizens of our Commonwealth generally, in the momentous struggle in which we are involved.

We are very sincerely and respectfully,
Your friends and fellow-citizens,
FRANCIS E. RIVES,
GEORGE C. DROMGOOLE.

POLITICS OF THE DAY.

From the Ohio Statesman.

DEVELOPEMENT EXTRAORDINARY.

This is one of the most astonishing political campaigns, which has ever existed since the formation of our Government. Its course, thus far, has been characterised by fraud, intrigue, and duplicity to an alarming extent, on the part of the *Federalists*; and they have at length surprised their opponents, and disgusted many of their own party, by demanding the suffrage of the American people for a candidate for the Presidency, who is unwilling to avow his sentiments upon any of the great political questions that now divide the country. Nay, more; they demand our suffrage, for a man who is placed under the care of political Guardians; who answer the letters sent to him and boldly refuse to let the public know what are his doctrines and opinions.

When this fact was first published to the world, it was denied and denounced as a "Democratic falsehood." When the "Oswego correspondence" was published as a proof, it was declared to be a "vile forgery." But when certificates of respectable men were produced to satisfy every man that it was true—the Feds suddenly "jumped Jim-Crow," and openly justified it. This was the work of the leaders. The rank and file were not prepared to follow; and finding that public indignation is daily rising against them; that a re-action has taken place in the public mind on this subject; and perceiving that something must be done to save their sinking cause—they have suddenly changed their position. We come now to the practical object we have in view in this publication. Every man who feels within him the spirit of a freeman must blush for his country—and for the deep degradation to which it is proposed to reduce us as a Nation, by the political frauds of the Federal party.

"We do hereby certify that we heard Jesse R. Grant state in public company on this day in Batavia, near the Court House, that Gen. William Henry Harrison told him on yesterday, that he never knew until within a few days, who the Committee was that had assumed the right to answer his letters, and that he did not know until the day before yesterday, who the *chairman* of that committee was. Given under our hands, this 16th May, 1840.

THOMAS J. BUCHANAN,
MOTT TITUS,
EMANUEL HAWN,
SAML. C. WOOD,
WILLIAM CURTIS,
MOSES BENNETT,
JACOB CONRAD,
JOHN McHUGH,
WILLIAM ARTHUR,
DOWTY UTTER.

Batavia, Ohio, May 16, 1840."

I have been acquainted with a number of the gentlemen who have signed the above certificate for many years. They are men of high respectability, in whose statements the utmost confidence may be placed. I have also known Jesse R. Grant, for a number of years; and from my knowledge of his character, I have no doubt that Gen. Harrison told him what he repeated in the presence of those gentlemen. THOMAS L. HAMER.

Batavia, Ohio, May 16, 1840.

Comment upon such a state of things is superfluous. The facts stated can neither be palliated nor denied. Jesse R. Grant is a leading Whig of this county; formerly residing in Georgetown, Ohio. He was on his way home from Cincinnati, when he made the above statement. That he made it admits of no doubt. Maj. Buchanan who signs the certificate, was Speaker of the House of Representatives at the last session of the Ohio Legislature; Col. D. Utter, whose name is also attached to it, is now one of the Senators of this State.—The other gentlemen are men of undoubted veracity, whose words will not, and dare not be questioned where they are known.

Now, we ask, who appointed this committee of Wright, Gwynne, and Spencer, to conduct Gen. Harrison's correspondence? How do they get his letters for this purpose of answering them? By what authority have they conducted his correspondence for several months past, without his knowledge? How does it happen that their names and movements have been kept concealed from him until within a few days: when all the newspapers from Maine to Florida have been discussing this subject for the last two months?

Is Gen. Harrison not allowed even to read the newspapers of the day? The Committee have published to the world, that he has authorised them to read his letters and answer them; and to conceal his *present* opinions from the people, upon the pretext, that his *former* views are unchanged.—Gen. Harrison denies this, to Mr. Grant. Who speaks the truth? Which are we to believe?—Here is a question of veracity to be settled among high functionaries. These inquiries must be responded to.

These are questions for the leaders of the Federal party. The American people will expect satisfactory answers to them. They will no longer be insulted by a contemptuous silence. The "veiled Prophet" must stand forth; and his Guardians must atone to an outraged public opinion, for the infamous fraud and imposture which they have attempted to practice upon a free people.

From the Old Dominion.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

In 1836, Mr. Van Buren received the electoral votes of the following States, viz: Maine, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia, North Carolina, Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi, Arkansas, Missouri, and Illinois—in all 167 votes.

Gen. Harrison received the electoral votes of Vermont, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky—in all 73 votes.

Judge White received the votes of Tennessee and Georgia—26 votes.

Massachusetts, 14 votes, and South Carolina, 11 votes, threw their electoral votes away.

Now, let us take a candid retrospect of the foregoing. Mr. Van Buren is *certain* to obtain all the States that voted for him before, with the exception of Rhode Island, Connecticut and Louisana—these, 17 votes, we place among the doubtful, except Rhode Island, whig. To counterbalance these, he will certainly receive the vote of Tennessee, 15; South Carolina, 11; Ohio, 21; and Georgia, 11—58 votes in all; and there is a strong probability that Massachusetts, 14; Kentucky, 15; Indiana, 9; Delaware, 3; New Jersey, 8; Maryland, 10; will also give their votes to Mr. Van Buren at the coming election in the Fall. We do not think that Gen. Harrison is *certain* of but two States in the whole Union, Vermont and Rhode Island. We stake our reputation for political sagacity, when we predict that Gen. Harrison will receive the *smallest electoral vote* ever cast for a federal candidate in the United States. Mark the words.

In man's works, as in those of nature, the *intention* is the great thing to be studied.

SULTAN OF MUSCAT'S PRESENTS.

Interesting Correspondence.—The following official communication to Congress from the President of the United States, with the letter accompanying it, relating to the recent presents from the Imaum of Muscat, we copy from the Washington Globe of Tuesday evening:

The Chair submitted the following message from the President of the United States:

To the Senate—

I communicate to Congress sundry papers, from which it will be perceived that the Imaum of Muscat has transmitted to this country, and, through the agency of the commander of one of his vessels, offered for my acceptance, a present consisting of horses, pearls, and other articles of value. The answer of the Secretary of State to a letter from the agents of the vessel communicating the offer of the present, and my own letter to the Imaum, in reply to the one which he addressed to me, were intended to make known in the proper quarter the reasons which had precluded my acceptance of the proffered gift. Inasmuch, however, as the commander of the vessel, with the view, as he alleges, of carrying out the wishes of his sovereign, now offers the presents to the Government of the United States, I deem it my duty to lay the proposition before Congress for such disposition as they may think fit to make of it; and I take the opportunity to suggest for their consideration, the adoption of legislative provisions pointing out the course which they may deem proper for the Executive to pursue in any future instances where offers of presents by foreign States, either to the Government, its legislative or executive branches, or its agents abroad, may be made under circumstances precluding a refusal without the risk of giving offence.

The correspondence between the department of State and our Consul at Tangier, will acquaint Congress with such an instance in which every proper exertion on the part of the Consul to refrain from taking charge of an intended present, proving unavailing. The animals constituting it, may, consequently, under the instructions of the Secretary of State, be expected soon to arrive in the United States, when the authority of Congress as to the disposition to be made of them will be necessary. M. VAN BUREN.

Washington, May 20, 1840.

[The following is a portion of the documents:

New York, May 2, 1840.

Sir: We have the honor to inform you, that as consignees of the ship Sultanee, and cargo, belonging to his higness, Seyhd Seyhd, Imaum of Muscat, just arrived at this port from Zinzebar, we have been charged by the commander of said ship, Ahmet Ben Haman, to receive and hold subject to your Excellency's order certain presents from his highness to the President of the United States.

Those presents are:

Two Arabian Horses,
One case Otto Roses,
Five demijohns Rose Water,
One package Cashmere Shawls,
One bale Persian Rug,
One box Pearls,
One box—Sword.

We beg to be favored by your Excellency's instructions, as to the disposition and delivery of those articles.

We have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servants, BARCLAY & LIVINGSTON.

His Excellency, the President of the U. S., Washington.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, 7th May, 1840.

Gentlemen: I am directed by the President to acknowledge the receipt of your letters to him of the 2d and 5th instant, informing him of the arrival at your port of the ship Sultanee, commanded by Ahmet Ben Haman, and bearing presents from his Highness, the Imaum of Muscat, for the President.

The President will avail himself of the return of the Sultanee, to forward an answer to the friendly communication which he received from his Highness, and will express at the same time the lively satisfaction he derives from this first visit of a vessel from the Sultan's dominions to the United States, and his sense of the friendly disposition evinced by his Highness in the presents which Ahmet Ben Haman is instructed to offer in his name. These presents the President is, under existing constitutional provisions, precluded from accepting for his own use. I have, therefore, to request that you will apprise Ahmet Ben Haman of the circumstance, that such other dispositions of the articles may be made by him as will best comport with the wishes of the Sultan.

I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant, JOHN FORSYTH.

Messrs. Barclay & Livingston, New York.

To His Excellency Martin Van Buren, President of the United States of North America, Washington:

Sir: Hope the Almighty God will protect you, and keep you in good health. From this part of the world, having no news to communicate them to your Excellency; and whenever opportunity offers for this place, we shall feel happy to hear from your Excellency. With any thing that we can do for you, little or plenty, shall feel happy.

Written by the order of his Highness, SEYD SEYD BIN SULTAN AHMED, Imaum of Muscat.

SEYD BIN Calfaun.

Dated Muscat, 25th December, 1839.

To His Highness Seyd Bin Sultan, Imaum of Muscat, Martin Van Buren, President of the United States of America—Greeting:

Great and Good Friend: By the hands of Ahmet Ben Haman, commanding your Highness's ship Sultanee, I had the satisfaction of receiving your Highness's letter of the 19th of the Moon of Shawl, and 1,255 of the Hegira. It has been a source of lively satisfaction to me, in my desire that frequent and beneficial intercourse should be established between our respective countries, to behold a vessel bearing your Highness's flag enter a port of the United States, to testify, I hope, that such relations will be reciprocal and lasting.

I am informed that Ahmet Ben Haman had it in charge from your Highness to offer for my acceptance, in your name, a magnificent present. I look upon this friendly proceeding on your part as a new proof of your Highness's desire to cultivate with us amicable relations; but a fundamental law of the Republic, which forbids its servants from accepting presents from foreign States or Princes, precludes me from receiving those your Highness intended for me, I beg your Highness to be assured that, in thus declining your valuable gift, I do but perform a paramount duty to my country, and that my sense of the kindness which prompted the offer is not thereby in any degree abated.

Wishing health and prosperity to your Highness, power and stability to your Government, and to your people tranquility and happiness, I pray that God may have you, great and good friend, in his holy keeping. MARTIN VAN BUREN.

By the President:

John Forsyth, Secretary of State.

Washington, May 8, 1840.

The message and documents were referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and ordered to be printed.

THE CAROLINIAN.

Salisbury, Friday, JUNE 12, 1840.

State Rights Republican Ticket.

FOR GOVERNOR,

ROMULUS M. SAUNDERS.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

Senate, for Rowan and Davie—HENRY MILLER.

Commons—JESSE A. CLEMENT, GEORGE L. SMITH, and WILLIAM D. CRAWFORD.

DAVIDSON COUNTY.

Commons—COL. PHILIP HEDRICK, and COL. SAMUEL HARGRAVE.

A CHANGE OF TONE.

"*I have ever believed that every Elector has a right to make this call* (for his political creed) *upon those who offer their services to the People*, AND THAT THE CANDIDATES ARE BOUND TO ANSWER."

[Gen. Harrison's declaration in 1822.

"I HAVE COME TO THE DETERMINATION TO ANSWER NO SUCH COMMUNICATIONS, EITHER FROM FRIENDS OR FOES."—[Gen. Harrison's answer to two gentlemen who waited on him with a letter, asking, in the most respectful terms, his sentiments on the subject of Abolition, in 1840.

"*The policy is, that the General* (Harrison) MAKE NO FURTHER DECLARATION OF HIS OPINIONS TO MEET THE PUBLIC EYE, *while occupying his present position.*"

[Reply of Gen. Harrison's "Committee" to the Oswego Union Association.

We are requested to announce *Jno. Shaver, Esq.* a candidate to represent Rowan and Davie in the Commons of the next Legislature.

MORE EVIDENCE

The Kentucky Address.—The Democratic Republican Central Committee of Kentucky, have recently published a very able address to the people of that State. Among other things embraced in it, we find a letter from Mr. Van Buren, in answer to one directed to him by the Committee.

In order that there might be a decisive and satisfactory settlement of the all-important question of the opinions entertained by Gen. Harrison and Mr. Van Buren,—the Committee determined to take the surest and shortest way of ascertaining directly;—they accordingly addressed precisely the same letter to each of them.

The one for Gen. Harrison was carried to him, and placed in his own hands, by two gentlemen chosen for that purpose;—*Messrs. Wm. Chambers & C. Van Buskirk.* They state that he read it over, reflected, turned back, and re-examined parts of it, and then said to them, "*that nothing could induce him to answer such interrogatories coming either from friends or foes;*"—and so these gentlemen had to return, without being able to get any thing out of him.—Among other questions proposed, was one as to his opinions on the subject of *Abolition.*—This is a matter of fearful importance to the whole Country, and especially to the South, and surely no concealment of opinion in relation to it ought to be for a moment attempted;—and yet Gen. Harrison stands perfectly mute, and absolutely refuses to answer one way or the other. Have the freemen of this country come to that state of party degeneracy, that they will vote for a man for the Presidency, or any other office, who is either ashamed or afraid, openly to declare his sentiments on *any* subject, and above all, on such a subject as *Abolition?*

Divest the matter of all political bearing, and look at it for a moment.—We see a vile party of incendiary fanatics, who have arisen at the North, whose avowed object is to destroy the rights of the South, violate the Constitution of the United States, and bring civil war amongst us—they have attained to influence, and the question is put to Gen. Harrison, as a Candidate for the Presidency—whether he will favor the wretches or not, and he refuses to answer *yes* or *no!* This is the plain truth, and yet here among us, is a party justifying his conduct, and supporting him in spite of it.

Turn, now, to Mr. Van Buren, and examine his conduct. A copy of the same letter sent to Harrison, was also sent to him. What is the result? Does he close his lips and refuse to speak? No: he knew his duty to the people better. Like a free and independent man, he gives a clear and explicit answer to all the questions proposed, and the same is published to the world. In this answer, he exposes the Abolitionists in their true colors, and declares his uncompromising hostility to their nefarious schemes.

Again, we say, leaving politics out of the question, here is an issue on a subject, the importance of which no man will deny; and we ask, of the two men, which ought we, the people of the South, to support?—the one, who if he is not himself opposed to us, is afraid to speak out, lest he may lose the votes of our enemies;—or, the man who boldly comes forward, places himself on our side, and says that he will sink or swim with the cause of the South?

These are questions that call for the serious consideration of the people, the substantial portion of the community, who have something to gain or lose.—As for the demagogues or prejudiced partisans who would go for "old Tip" right or wrong, we expect nothing from them but opposition; it is the candid and honest men, whom we ask to ponder these things well.

The population of Boston, as shown the Census just taken, is upwards of 84,000.

FROM THE ENEMY.

Do Southern men desire the co-operation of the Abolitionists in the support of Gen. Harrison?—Let them read the letter below from an Abolitionist who is evidently a leading man amongst them. He is, as he says, "situated at Washington, with the whole field of battle before him." Observe the main points of his argument in favor of Gen. Harrison.

1st. He lays but little stress on any expressions of opinion made heretofore under different circumstances, and judges by the acts of the candidates, and the acts of their friends *of late.*

2d. He takes it for granted that Gen. Harrison was preferred over Mr. Clay in the Harrisburg examination to conciliate the Abolition party, who, he says, "had their portion of influence in that Convention, and *more too*, in proportion to their numbers." From these and other facts he goes on to conclude that the Whig party generally will be willing and ready "to take for public office those who favor the cause of Abolition." If there are honest men really desiring to know whether Harrison is the Abolition candidate, and they are not satisfied with such proof that it is so, as this and other facts which we have published, clearly show,—we are really at a loss to know what could convince them. The letter following, we extract from "*The Philanthropist,*" an Abolition paper published at Cincinnati, Ohio, and a late number of which is now before us:

Washington City, May 1st, 1840.

Dear Sir: I understand there is some disposition among the friends of human rights, in our state, to form a third political party. This I deeply regret, and I feel great humiliation at the evident divisions now existing among our friends East. Mr. Garrison and his supporters now form a *party.* Mr. Leavitt and others form a *second* party, or a political abolition party. While Mr. Tappan and others remain as they first set out, operating upon the public mind by "moral suasion," and voting for those whose election they think will best promote the cause of civil liberty. I had fondly hoped that the friends of the slave in Ohio might have remained united. But I greatly fear their influence will be diminished by divisions, and in time, perhaps, like that of our eastern friends, turned against each other.

It is probably impossible that all should think alike on any subject. We are all differently situated, and surrounded by different circumstances, by which we would arrive at the same object. It is perhaps useless for one to make suggestions to another, in regard to the measures which should be pursued. Yet, as I am situated here with the whole field of battle before me, where I think I have a full view of the whole force that is arrayed on both sides, I may perhaps be excused for giving you a short statement of the facts on which I arrive at certain conclusions in regard to the policy which ought to be pursued by the friends of humanity.

1st. The subject of restoring to the downtrodden African his natural rights has but recently been agitated to any extent among us, and when first presented, it was not understood by our people generally. From this fact I feel bound to place but little stress upon my declaration made against abolition or abolitionists, at a time when their views were not understood. On this ground I pay but little attention to what Mr. Van Buren or Gen. Harrison said against abolition in years that are past: but I judge them both by their acts and the acts of their friends *of late*, and at the present time.

2d. I take it as granted, that General Harrison was preferred to Mr. Clay in order to unite the Abolitionists with the Whig party. That this is so regarded by the whole country, both by Whigs and Democrats—Hence it is that the Globe, the official organ of the President, constantly speaks of the whig party as "the abolition party." They speak of General Harrison as an abolitionist and denounce all his supporters as enemies to slavery. The Van Buren party constantly speak of the whigs as abolitionists and use their efforts to create divisions among the southern and northern Whigs on that account. The Globe and leading politicians of that party, speak of abolitionists with the most bitter contempt, and scoff at and vituperate all who call themselves abolitionists. That in our Legislature that party, during the winter past, did all in their power to slander abolition, and bring the subject of human rights into contempt. It is also well understood that as a party they exclude from office all who favor the abolition of slavery—vide their resolutions at Columbus on the 8th January.

On the other hand, there are no such resolutions by the Whig party. That at the Harrisburg Convention, abolitionists were present, and had their portion of influence and *more*, too, in proportion to numbers. That is well understood throughout all the Northern States, that abolitionists are not to be proscribed or denounced, but to be treated courteously and respectfully. Thus all may see that the Whig papers which have heretofore been bitter against abolition, either say nothing on the subject now, or speak respectfully in regard to it. Men who six months since, were unrelenting in their opposition to abolitionists, are now active in trying to reconcile their friends to associate with, and respect those who are engaged in the cause of humanity. I know some elevated examples of this description.

From these facts, I draw the conclusion that the minds of the northern whigs are preparing to act with abolitionists; and to judge correctly on the subject of human rights. While at present there is no hope of bringing any portion of the Van Buren party to favor abolition while the President and his paper, and all his leading friends persecute and revile all who appreciate the value of our national rights; and thirdly, I conclude that the whig party generally will be willing, without making it a public and distinct point, to take for public Office those who favor the cause of abolition.

THE PROGRESS OF ABOLITION.

But few Southern men are aware of the alarming progress of the incendiary doctrines of Abolition at the North. It is an undeniable fact that the Whig, or Federal papers, studiously withhold all information on the subject, and cautiously avoid even an allusion, which might tell of their onward stride. Why is it, that they thus keep back information of such vital interest to our people? The reason is obvious, and unquestionable—they are afraid that it will injure the prospects of their candidate Gen. Harrison, as if the election of this superannuated old man, is of more importance than the sacred rights of the Southern people.

We ask—and only desire every man to answer to his own conscience—is there not cause for serious alarm, when we see a party in our very midst, on Southern ground, not only co-operating in the Presidential election with the Abolitionists, our sworn and deadly enemies, but concealing from the people the danger that threatens the Union, and the country—yes, worse than concealing, even striving with deceitful lips to lull them into a false and fatal security, when they should be awake and aware of the silent but steady encroachments of these fanatical plotters against our rights. We have spoken in warning before, and we intend to speak plainly—we intend from time to time, to lay facts before the people and let them see the danger,—if afterwards, they choose to close their eyes—to bend their reason to the subserviency of prejudice and party, why then, when the worst comes, we at least will stand justified as having discharged our duty on this momentous question.

We now call the attention of our readers to

A new movement of the Abolitionists.

On the 13th, 14th, and 15th days of last month (May) a convention of Abolitionists was held in the city of New York. Delegates were in attendance from Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, and Michigan.—The Convention formed a new society, adopted a Constitution, elected officers, and devised all their plans of operation. *Arthur Tappan* was elected President.

They call their new Society "The American and *Foreign* Anti-Slavery Society."

Among other plans for disseminating their incendiary doctrines, they determined to establish a newspaper under the name of the "American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Reporter." We have the first number of this paper before us, and we ask the attention of every candid man to the extract given below. It is the close of a report on the condition and progress of the Anti-Slavery cause, prepared by a committee and adopted by the Society. It will be observed, that to this, "the rejection of Henry Clay" (and of course the nomination of Harrison) is hailed as a great triumph, "a way-mark in their history."

But here is the extract—read and judge.

"Advance of our Cause."

"In conclusion, the Committee would express their regret that so much of this report has been occupied with the language of complaint and apparent despondency, with regard to our operations as a Society; while at the same time we declare our entire conviction that THE CAUSE itself for which the Society was formed, and to which it is therefore merely secondary, is advancing in the public mind with great rapidity and power. The rejection of Henry Clay—a slaveholder and defender of slavery—is a way-mark in our history. The success of the Committee of the Amistad captives, in keeping at bay the Federal Executive, and preserving these unhappy men from sure death, is another indication. The hard times, which have so deeply embarrassed the Committee, have yet been favoring our work by compelling a reluctant people to look at the commercial and political bearings of slavery.—The glorious results of West India Emancipation can not forever be kept from the knowledge of the American people. The peaceful delivery of that portion of the Hon. W. Slade's speech which presses the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia, with its insertion in the columns of the National Intelligencer, shows the beginning of a change in the feelings of slaveholders. The diminished vote by which the Congressional Gag was carried at the present session proves that the North is less servile than it was."

A NEW TARIFF.

The Harrison Federalists at the North are already beginning to move in favor of new taxes on Foreign importations;—and, if we may judge by circumstances and indications at home, some of their Southern allies, in our own State, are strongly in favor of the same thing. That these men at the North should wish to see the Tariff taxes increased, we can readily conceive; but that any man in North Carolina should desire to be burdened himself, or to have his neighbors taxed for the benefit of New England, is strange enough,—unless, indeed, like Gen. Harrison, they may have a fancy to see the grass grow in the streets of our Southern sea-board Towns.

Our notice just at present, has been directed to this subject by a letter, which we find published, from the *Hon. D. Petriken*, one of the members of Congress from Pennsylvania, in relation to a memorial sent to him for presentation, by some Tariffites. He expresses himself with so much clearness and good sense on the question of a protective Tariff that we cannot forbear giving a short extract from his letter. He says:

"The people ought to weigh well the necessary effects of a protective tariff; it is one of those things which are very plausible in theory, but when put in practise are burdensome to all but a few, a very few men, in comparison to the whole number of citizens.—It is really taxing the many to furnish the few with the means of living in splendor, luxury, and dissipation; it is putting in the hands of foreign bank stockholders and a few individuals, their agents, who act as bank officers and directors, the power of taking the earnings of the laboring classes of the community to speculate upon, actually using their own money to make them slaves. That a revenue must be raised to meet the necessary expenses of Government, is certain; but let that revenue be limited to an amount that is no more than necessary for that purpose, and raised equally from all classes of citizens. If there is to be any distinction, let it be in favor of the working classes of society, and not as all tariffs heretofore, in which articles used by the rich have been either exempt from duty or taxed much less in proportion, than those articles necessary for the use and comfort of the poor and working classes. Let the same amount of taxation be assessed directly on the people for the benefit of a few nabobs which you propose to take indirectly from them in the shape of duties on their food, clothes, iron, &c., and see how quickly they will rebel and remonstrate against it. Is it then right to take from the people in a covert and deceitful way, that which you dare not take openly? no honest Government will do so."

The day of reckoning is at hand.—Gov. Pennington of New Jersey and his privy council, who undertook to defraud the people of that State of their rights, by the despotic stamp of their "broad seal," may already see the hand-writing on the wall. On the 20th day of May, the Republicans held a Convention at Trenton which is said to have been the largest meeting of the kind ever known in New Jersey. There were nearly 2,000 Delegates in attendance, and the people poured in from the surrounding country in immense crowds.—There were no log cabins and canoes hauled about the streets, no barrels of sour cider with gourds tied to them—no yelling and whooping like bacchanals, but there was decent order, and dignified conduct, becoming rational creatures, who appeal to the reasons of men, and not to their appetites and passions. Speeches were delivered, Resolutions expressing their principles adopted, nominations of candidates made, and afterwards, the people soberly dispersed, and returned to their homes with the fire of liberty burning in their bosoms—with a determination which will expel from office the usurpers who dared to violate the Constitution and trample on their rights. The spirit of '76 is abroad in the land. Success, we say, to the friends of liberty every where!

Banks and Politics—"*hard times and the cause.*—Nothing is more clearly evident, than that the Banks at the North have taken the field in the present great political contest going on in the country. Their plan of operation has been, and still is, to increase the pressure by making money scarce. This they can do at their will and pleasure; and to accomplish it, they have not only stopped all dis-

counts, but they have proceeded to collect their debts as rapidly as possible. In this way, by making money scarce, a depression takes place in every thing and prices *must* fall; the cry of "hard times" is then started and the Government is charged with having produced them. The results of the late elections in Connecticut have been proclaimed by the Federal party, with all their usual noise and shouting, as a wonderful victory, although it is not pretended that the Republicans have lost an inch of ground since the last elections. Let us look at the part which the Banks of Connecticut took in this contest. The following statement is taken from the report of the Commissioners who, by law, periodically examine the Banks of this State, and report their condition. We will take the few months during which the election contest was going on for Governor and other State offices:

On the 30th day of Sept., 1839—the state of the Banks was,

Loans.	Notes in circulation.	Specie in vaults.
$11,190,878.	3,821,291.	458,733.

On the 30th January, 1840, embracing precisely a period of four months, the state of the Banks was

Loans.	Notes in circulation.	Specie in vaults.
$9,596,582.	1,886,140.	484,433.

From this showing it appears, that in the small State of Connecticut alone, within the short period of *four months*, and that during the election contest, the Banks called in $1,935,158 of their notes, while they forced out of circulation in the same time, more than $26,000 of specie. In *four months* diminishing the circulation of the State nearly *sixty per cent!*—When this is the game played over the Country, can any man doubt the cause of the "hard times."—Whoever does doubt it, must be blind indeed, or his condition may be accounted for by the old adage, which says "*that none are so blind as those who will not see.*"

Gen. Harrison a Federalist, and in favor of a "Standing Army" in 1800.—The Federal party, who are now pushing forward old Gen. Harrison, are exceedingly anxious to conceal the fact that he was a most active and zealous Federalist during the "reign of terror," as the Administration of John Adams was called. They try to deny that he was an advocate of the Alien and Sedition law, which inflicted fines and imprisonment on Freemen for an expression of opinion, and would like to claim for him an association with Mr. Jefferson and the Republicans in that dark and perilous time. Mr. Randolph charged it to his face, on the floor of the Senate in 1826, and he was forced to acknowledge, that he had been a friend and supporter of Adams' Administration.

On the outside of to-day's paper will be found conclusive evidence of his co-operation with that party, and that he was an advocate of, and strongly urged the odious and anti-republican doctrine of maintaining a "*Standing Army*" in 1800. Being then a Delegate in Congress from the North western Territory, he delivered a speech defending the "Standing Army," and against disbanding it, when the same was proposed and voted for by all the Republicans. And let it be marked further, that he had as a Delegate no vote, and had previously expressed his intention of maintaining a position of neutrality between the Federal and Republican parties of the day, for the purpose of carrying through some measures for his constituents by the aid of both; but his zeal became so great, that he threw aside his neutrality, and came out in this "Standing Army" speech openly for the Federal administration,—not without reward either, for a few months after its delivery, he was appointed by John Adams to be Governor of the North West Territory.

The badge of the Federalists of that day was a black cockade worn on the hat, and from this, they were called the "*black cockade party.*" At a Republican Convention lately held in Jefferson county, Indiana, one of the Vice Presidents, an old man by the name of Mills, who has long known Gen. Harrison, was called upon to say what he knew about his political opinions.—The old man in reply, amongst other things, answered that he was in Cincinnati when Gen. Harrison returned home from Congress, at one time during the Administration of John Adams, *with a black cockade in his hat*, and thet all the Federalists in the city followed his example, and hoisted this odious badge of Toryism.

After these proofs and a thousand others, to show that the old man was and still is, one of the worst sort of Federalists, is it not extraordinary that his supporters should now have the unblushing presumption to deny the fact? It is but another proof of their contempt for popular intelligence. They expect by panic-speech making, hard cider guzzling, and log cabin parades to turn the attention of the people from the man and the cause, but 1840 will only give them another lesson of experience in a recurrence of the fate that befel them in 1798 and 1828—utter defeat.

Standing firm on Principle.—Edward J. Black, Judge Colquitt, and Maj. Cooper—three of the State Rights members from Georgia who were elected in opposition to the Administration—have each published an able address declaring that they cannot, as Southern men, and Republicans, go for Harrison, and avowing their determination to support the re-election of Mr. Van Buren. Their reasons are given at length, why they may not, under any circumstances whatever, take up Harrison; and they are such as in our opinion ought to be conclusive on the mind of every State Rights Republican. We cannot see how it is possible, for any one professing Republican principles, to think for one moment of supporting Wm. H. Harrison, a man who commenced his political career by sustaining the detestable principles of the Alien and Sedition law,—who was the advocate of the Excise system of taxes, and who wore the black cockade of Federalism in '98. Not only this, but who has, from that day to the present, been the advocate of every encroachment on the Constitution, whether made by Congress or the Executive.

We shall take an early opportunity of publishing some extracts from the circulars of these firm Republicans of Georgia.

"STANDING ARMY."—Once more.

To hear the awful forebodings of death and desolation which the Federal Harrison humbuggers are making, on the impracticable plan of Mr. Poinsett (which, by the by, is now given up and abandoned by Mr. Poinsett himself, and will not be acted on by Congress,) who would suppose that their "veiled prophet," or rather, caged hero, had proposed one ten times worse, and at an expense nearly equal to four times Poinsett's estimate? Yet such is the fact. Hear what his opinions are from his own mouth:

Gen. Harrison says: "Instead of the few days now appropriated to the purpose of training, and the very few hours of those days actually employed, some weeks at least must be devoted to the purpose, and the men must be taught in CAMPS OF DISCIPLINE, those duties which representing a faithful image of actual war, form the best school in which it can be taught. For the accomplishment of an object so desirable, NO PAINS OR EXPENSE should be spared." Again he says: "At the frequent reviews which should take place, particularly that by the commander-in-chief, every thing is fascinating in military array, the whole "POMP OF WAR" should be introduced to keep up the ardor of the youth, and excite the circulation of the different corps. I have recommended CAMPS OF DISCIPLINE for instructing those who are already capable of bearing arms; but the career of military instruction for our youth, should commence as soon as their mental and bodily powers have acquired sufficient strength. Professorships of tactics should be established in all our Seminaries, and even the amusements of the children should resemble the gymnasia of the Greeks, that they may grow up in the practice of those exercises, which will enable them to bear with the duties of the camp, and the labors of the field. It will no doubt, (continues General Harrison,) be urged as a reason for continuing the old plan, that the poorer class of our citizens cannot spare FIVE OR SIX WEEKS IN A YEAR FROM THEIR FARMS to learn military duty. I know they cannot, without being paid, but is not our Government able to pay them? If not, they ought to make themselves so, by laying on ADDITIONAL TAXES."

Another Fight among Congressmen.—We see from the late papers, that another small fight has "come off" between two of the honorables at Washington City; not however, exactly in the *House* this time, but only in the lobby. North Carolina figures more largely than in the last exhibition of the kind there, when she divided the glory with Louisiana,—in this, she had it all to herself. The fight was between two North Carolina members: Mr. Kenneth Rayner and Doct'r. William Montgomery. From the accounts contained in the papers, it seems very evident that Mr. Rayner was to blame. He first made an attack on Dr. Montgomery through the columns of the Globe, touching a speech in which he (Mr. Rayner) felt his sensibilities wounded; but being rather worsted in the newspaper encounter, he abandoned the pen and resorted to more *striking* arguments, by making an assault in, and upon the body, head, and shoulders of the Doctor, not exactly as the law men say with pistols, dirks, clubs, bludgeons, &c., but with one sword cane. Dr. Montgomery was unarmed, but, from accounts, it would seem that Mr. Rayner made no more at this effort than the other; so, on the whole, he had as well perhaps "quit the drive," and give it up as a bad job.

Such scenes have already disgraced Congress and the whole nation too frequently. Without doubt, they ought to meet the universal reprobation of all parties, but it would be very desirable, when the honorable gentlemen do get at it, that instead of the little by-play of a scuffle, as it generally proves, they had to fight it out to their hearts' content. This would be the most effectual cure for the evil.

Committee of Elections in Congress.—This committee, who have under examination the contested Elections, have a laborious task to perform. The Pennsylvania case has occupied weeks in its investigation, and it is not yet concluded. It seems that they are necessarily required to sit during the time that the House is in Session, otherwise they could make no progress whatever in their business. The Committee consists of the following members:

Mr. Campbell, of South Carolina.
Mr. Fillmore, of New York.
Mr. Rives, of Virginia.
Mr. Fisher, of North Carolina.
Mr. Brown, of Tennessee.
Mr. Medill, of Ohio.
Mr. Smith, of Connecticut.
Mr. Botts, of Virginia.
Mr. Randall, of Maine.

"The Federalists here are trying to use the taking of the next census against the Administration, saying that Mr. Van Buren is going to lay a direct tax, &c As no one but a *fool* or a *scoundrel* would make the assertion, it is not worth contradicting."

Knoxville (Tenn.,) Argus.

Miserable and contemptible as every honest man of any party would pronounce such lying, and base trickery as the above paragraph refers to, it is nevertheless true, that there are those pretending to the character of honorable men, who do not hesitate to resort to it, to bolster up a sinking cause, here and elsewhere. We fully concur in what is said above, and will waste no further notice on the matter than merely to hint to all whom it may concern, that as sure as we can satisfactorily ascertain what we indirectly hear, they *shall be* exposed *by name*, to the disgrace and contempt which their conduct deserves.

"*The Salisbury Carolinian* has not bent 'there pregnant hinges of the knee' to the Administration in vain. It had scarcely wheeled into the line of the army of spoilers, when lo one of its editors has received his reward. Dr. Austin has been appointed deputy Marshal."—*Wilmington Advertiser.*

This gentleman is evidently of a "literary" turn, as well as some of his brother blue-lights in these parts; but liable to errors it seems, both literary and political. First, literary—"lo," friend, look back at your scrap book again, and correct your quotation—"pregnant hinges" is an awkward mistake, it is well you made it no where else, or you might have been laughed at. Second: political—"lo," Dr. Austin was appointed Deputy Marshal not by the Administration, but by one of your brother log cabin ciderians, Mr. Daniel, as you very well know and whom you will hardly "wheel into the line of the army of spoilers." And now, a word in your ear,—don't go off next time before you are ready friend.

Chemistry.—When butter is to be made, if a little old butter be put into the cream, the butter will come from much less churning. When soap is to be made, if a little old soap be put into the ley and grease, the soap will be made with considerably less boiling.—*Farmer & Gardener.*

☞ The last Watchman contains a letter purporting to be from *Aquilla Cheshire, Esq.*, of Davie County, in reference to a publication which appeared in this paper three weeks ago; in answer to all of which, we have only to make a plain statement. On Thursday of our May Court, Mr. Cheshire came into the office of the Carolinian for the express purpose of requesting a contradiction through the columns of this paper, of what he declared to be the unauthorized use of his name by the Federal party here. We were not in the Office at the time, but Mr. Fisher happened to be—Mr. Cheshire desired him to write a notice saying that he was *not* one of the Federal Harrison men, as they had taken the liberty to publish him previously, but that he claimed to be a true Republican. By his request and at at his dictation, Mr. Fisher wrote the notice and submitted it to him,—he fully approved and requested its insertion in the Carolinian. It was accordingly inserted: Mr. Cheshire received a paper from the press containing the article, declared it was precisely what he wished, put it in his pocket, and went home. We thought no more about the matter. Three weeks afterwards, we find in the Watchman a letter, as we said before, purporting to be written by Mr. Cheshire, declaring his adherence to the Federal party, and what is more strange, disavowing his former publication. We leave it to Mr. Cheshire and his new friends, who have involved him in this unenviable difficulty, to settle it as they please. He might have deserted the Republican ranks and gone over to Federal Harrisonism with much less trouble, than by this sort of wheeling and jumping about two or three times in as many weeks.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

Mr. Editor: I here enclose you a short correspondence between myself, and several of the Ohio Members of Congress, which please to publish. One of the gentlemen who signs the answer to me, represents the District in which General Harrison lives. As I remarked in my letter, the whole affair is certainly a very small matter, but those who are using it in Rowan, have nothing but small matters to go upon in this contest, and of course they must make the most of it. I shall however soon publish a circular address to my constituents in which I shall examine the pretensions of General Harrison to the Presidency. I think I shall be able to show the candid portion of my constituents that whatever claims Harrison may have on the Federalists and Abolitionists of the North for their support, he has none whatever on the South, and above all, he has none on the Republicans of the South.

The present struggle is one of immense importance to the country and particularly to the Southern States, and all who value the permanence of the Union, and the rights of the people, should spare no pains to make themselves well acquainted with all the grounds of the contest, and all the principles and consequences involved in it. If any of my constituents are halting between two opinions, I ask them to wait for further information before they decide. They will have ample opportunities of understanding the whole subject before the day of election arrives.

Yours, very respectfully,
CHARLES FISHER.

House of Representatives, May 29, 1840.

To the Hon. John R. Weller, Alexander Duncan, William Doan, and William Medill:

Gentlemen: I here hand you a newspaper in which you will see a letter of the Hon. Henry Clay. The occasion of that letter is this: On my late visit to the place of my residence, I was called on to address my constituents at two large meetings; one at Salisbury, and the other at Lexington. In the course of my remarks I made mention of a report in circulation that Mr. Clay, while acting as Secretary of State under Mr. Adams, had objected to, or opposed General Harrison's appointment as Minister to Colombia on the score of his incompetency. It seems, in consequence of what I said, that a letter was written to Mr. Clay, informing him of what I said, and inquiring into the truth of the report. His reply is in the letter I send you in the newspaper. In my remarks, I only stated the circumstance *as a report* which I had often heard, which I had never seen contradicted, and therefore, supposed to be true. The whole affair is a very small matter, but inasmuch as some of the Federalists in my District are seeking to make something out of it, I will thank you to inform me whether you ever before heard of the report alluded to? I address you, for the reason that you are Representatives from Ohio, the State where General Harrison resides.

Yours, very respectfully,
CHARLES FISHER.

Washington City,
House of Representatives, May 29th, 1840.

Dear Sir: We have just received your communication, with the Newspaper, containing a letter from the Hon. Henry Clay, to "H. C Jones Esq." You ask whether we ever heard the report that Mr. Clay, when Secretary of State, opposed the nomination of General Harrison as minister to Colombia. We answer, that we have frequently heard it, and it would be strange indeed, if Mr. Clay himself had never before heard it. His silence heretofore on the subject, taken in connection with some other circumstances, left no doubt on our minds of its truth.

Yours, very respectfully,
JOHN R. WELLER.
WILLIAM DOAN.
A. DUNCAN.

Hon. Charles Fisher.

House of Representatives, May 29, 1840.

I certainly heard the report alluded to, long before the date of the Speech which you are said to have delivered in North Carolina, but have no knowledge of its truth or falsity.

WILLIAM MEDILL.

Hon. Charles Fisher.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

Mr. Editor: The old adage that "the wounded pigeons are known by their fluttering," was never to my mind more aptly illustrated than in the last number of that *literary* sheet, the Watchman—I allude to the long *law speech* of Mr. H. C. Jones. It is written in the true style of a pettifogger, full of lawyer quibbling, and would do credit in this respect to any literary lawyer or doctor, and its learned flights equal even some of the learned productions of the *literary* Editors of the Watchman.

It is evident from the tone and manner of the article in the last Watchman, headed "The Body Guard," and purporting to be *Editorial*, that Mr. Jones finds himself in a "bad box," and has no resource left, but to quibble out of it. He has misrepresented Mr. Fisher, and has no one to sustain him but a certain distinguished "note taker," to whom he refers in his article;—but I suspect that he will lose even the benefit of this "note taker's" evidence, as he has already, if I am correctly informed, given several different versions of what he himself understood Mr. Fisher to say. So his "notes," however often they may have been altered and written out, cannot be received as evidence.

It is true, Mr. Editor, that none of the nine gentlemen of the Central Committee who signed the Card in the Carolinian of the 28th ultimo, are "literary men,"—none of them Lawyers, Doctors, or gentlemen of leisure. They all "eat their bread by the sweat of the brow," and may not have quite such *convenient* memories as Mr. Jones and some of his friends seem to be blessed with—but, I have yet to learn, that in this Republican land, the statements of such men are to be discredited, because they do not pursue any of the learned professions, and because they go to convict a "literary" lawyer of having wilfully misstated facts, with intent to mislead the public mind. Yet this is the true spirit and tendency of the Federal aristocratic doctrine—that a man must be "well born," must have rubbed his back against the walls of a college, and must be either rich himself or have some rich relations to support his pretensions to learning, literature, and a great name, or his statements are worth nothing. Mr. Jones' quibbling may answer his purpose to some extent abroad, but I apprehend he will find that such anti-republican, odious distinctions as he attempts to establish between himself and the members of the Central Committee of Review,—the stigma he attempts to attach to them merely because they happen to be Farmers and mechanics, will not go down with the people of this County. Mr. Jones is mistaken—we are not yet quite overrun and trodden down by the Federal monied aristocracy of the land. The people yet have intelligence enough to distinguish truth from falsehood, even in the productions of a "*literary*" lawyer—they can yet distinguish a brick-bat from a plough-share.

The people of this County, generally, I apprehend, are not fully acquainted with the plan upon which the Watchman is now conducted. In my opinion, and it is the general impression hereabouts, Mr. Jones is just as much the Editor of the Watchman *now*, as when his name was to it. And I account for it thus: Mr. Jones found out, probably from his *distinguished* services in the last Legislature, that his popularity in this county needed more than ordinary nursing, to keep him above water. To do this effectually, he must retire as the *nominal* Editor, and place others at the head of it—*then* he could write as much "soft-sawder" about himself and his *kin*, as he pleased, and have it all published as *Editorial*—as the productions of the "*literary*" Editors (*nominally*) of the Watchman. In these remarks, Mr. Editor, I mean no personal disrespect to the gentlemen whose names are to the Watchman as its Editors. For them personally, I have the kindest feelings.

But Mr. Jones is here again mistaken—he cannot play this game here in open day—it's rather too strong, and he will find it so, before he gets through the summer campaign.

In conclusion, Mr. Editor; I was amused to see the extraordinary labor Mr. Jones expended in his defence in the last Watchman, and his utter failure to relieve himself in the least from the odium of having wilfully misrepresented Mr. Fisher. To my mind, he has only involved himself still deeper in the mire, from which he cannot flounder, even with the aid of his boasted "note taker."

NO LITERARY MAN.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

Mr. Editor: It really seems that all the Federal Lawyers in the State have broke loose from the County Courts, and taken to the stumps,—yes, all of them from Lawyer George E. Badger, down to our neighbour, Lawyer Brummell. What does this mean? Why is this so? When before has the time gone by in North Carolina, that we have seen such exhibitions?—This very fact should awaken the suspicions of the people,—and make them diligently enquire into the cause. What is it?—Is it because the expenses of the Government are going down at the rate of five millions a year?—Is it because the impost taxes are now taken off to less than one-third of what they were under the Tariff of 1828, and 1832?—Is it because the Administration have arrested Internal Improvements by the Federal Government, and cut off that source of unjust expenditure?—Is it because Mr. Van Buren has declared his open and uncompromising hostility to the infamous Abolitionists? Or, is it because they are alarmed that the Administration is restoring the Government to the doctrines and practices of the Republican party of '98?—If it be not this, why is it that all the Federal Lawyers and Doctors are in such a quandary, and excitement? Why, from the manner in which they bluster and splutter about, one would suppose that all the County Courts are to be abolished,—and all the Doctor Shops shut up,—that there were no more forty shilling fees for the Lawyers, or cases of tic-doloreux for the Doctors. But I ask again, why is it that these disciples of Law and Physic are taking such interest in this contest,—There must be some reason for it, and, all I now ask is for every Farmer and Mechanic in the Country to think about it, and see if they cannot find out the cause.

A LOOKER-ON.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

Mr. Editor,—Sir: I see a piece published in the Watchman purporting to have been taken from the Whig Banner, relative to the erection of the Harrison flag in the town of Statesville. I think the author of that must be a dealer in wooden nut-megs, and that, too, by the wholesale. It is very astonishing what falsehoods are published about Iredell, and more particularly of Statesville. I was not present myself, but have been credibly informed that there could not have been more than fifty persons engaged in it, and the most of them citizens of Statesville, and some ten or fifteen persons from Col. Rickhard's shop, one mile from the place, where the pole and log cabin were made, and from where they were brought. The writer needed more information on the subject, and I would advise him the next time to know something about the facts, and then stick to the truth.

A CITIZEN.

Statesville, N. C., June 2, 1840.

ROCKFORD CONVENTION.

In accordance with a resolution adopted by the Republicans of this County, at our last March Superior Court, "to hold primary meetings of the people, and select Delegates to confer with other Delegates, (appointed in each Captain's District in the County) in convention in the town of Rockford, on the Wednesday of May Court, to nominate Candidates for the next General Assembly"—Delegates appeared from many of the Districts.

On motion, Col. H. M. Waugh was called to the Chair, who briefly explained the object of the meeting. Joseph Conrad and W. H. Howard, Esq'rs., appointed Secretaries.

The following preamble and resolutions were read and unanimously concurred in.

Whereas, it was recommended by a Republican meeting assembled in this place, at our last March Superior Court, as expedient and proper to hold popular meetings in each captain's District in the County, to consult one with another on the urgent necessity of harmonizing conflicting claims of Democratic Candidates for our next General Assembly—And whereas, we think it but right and just that the people themselves should have a word in saying whom they desire to represent their interests; and when in pursuance of the above recommendation of the people, enthusiastic gatherings have taken place in many of the Districts, and Delegates appointed to act and do for them on this day in Convention: Therefore,

Resolved, That we, as Delegates from the several precincts in Surry County, having examined and investigated the claims of the Candidates proposed at the different meetings, with a sincere and earnest desire to union and action, have the gratification of announcing to our Republican brethren throughout the county, the following unexceptionable men as Candidates for seats in the next Legislature—*Senate*—William F. Dobson. *Commons*.—Theophilus T. Hauser, Pleasant B Roberts, and Dickerson Taliaferro.

Resolved, further, That we regard the present opportunity as highly proper to express our decided and unabated approbation of the wisdom, firmness and patriotic intentions of President Van Buren—of his efforts to keep in legitimate bounds the expenditures of the General Government, with an eye single to its most economical administration—of his earnest wish to aid in furnishing the people with a constitutional and stable currency; so as to prevent our property from being subjected to fluctuations in prices, consequent upon the expansion and contraction of faithless, and in many cases, rotten, insolvent Banks—of his uncompromising hostility to the heartless Federal doctrine of abstracting from the pockets of the southern people in the way of Import Duties, and Taxes—more money than is absolutely required for the wants of the Government:

Resolved, That, for the reasons enumerated above, while we support Martin Van Buren, we are compelled to say, we cannot vote for William H. Harrison: Because, as we believe, his principles as understood are antagonistic to the interests of the Southern people; such a deep [illegible] must he feel in the policy of a high Tariff, [illegible] encouragement of domestic manufactures, since excise, he would be willing to abandon it, *whenever the streets of Norfolk and Charleston should be covered with grass, and our Southern friends find no market for their produce—and this state of things can be directly traced to the Tariff.* In an oration at Chevier, the Greek says: "it has long been an object near my heart to see the whole of the surplus *National Revenue* appropriated to the object of Emancipation, and by a zealous prosecution of such a plan, we might look to a day not far distant, when a North American sun would not look down upon a slave." Or, in plain English, he would take from our own pockets, money to buy up the slave property. In the South he is presented to us as the opponent of the unhallowed schemes of Abolitionists. To the North he is mainly indebted for his nomination to the exclusion of one, who was unable to command the Abolition influence.—He is in favor of a United States Bank and will command votes in one section of the country on that ground.—His friends opposed to to that institution, proclaim him hostile to it. He voted in the Ohio Senate in 1821, for a bill, to *sell as a servant* any person imprisoned upon execution or *otherwise* for the non-payment of a fine or cost, or both; and the relation between such purchaser and prisoner would be that of *master and servant*. He, General Harrison, has been called upon, time after time by the people, whose suffrages he seeks, to answer certain questions, and put to rest his conflicting views of National policy; he peremptorily refuses, and denies the right of the people to interrogate him.—(The door is shut, and the *string of the latch has been pulled in.*) His committee, who have his conscience in their breeches pockets, say "that their policy is, that the General make no further declaration of his principles for the public eye, whilst occupying his present position."

Resolved, That the Federal Whig scheme lately promulged, that the General Government ought to assume the debts of the States, arising to Foreign powers, when in truth, North Carolina is not indebted one dollar, would operate *finally*, as an unjust and grievous tax upon her, and we all now, in the name of the Republicans of Surry, enter our most solemn protest against it, as being unwise, unconstitutional and oppressive.

Resolved, That the late attempt of the Federal Governor and Privy Council of New Jersey, to palm upon the 26th Congress, men as representatives from that State who had received a minority of the votes of the freemen of New Jersey, was a FRAUD, and a direct attack upon the elective franchise; and involving in its consequences, matters of the greatest magnitude.

On motion, the Chairman and Secretaries were requested to sign the proceeding of this Convention.—The Editors of "The North Carolina Standard," and "Western Carolinian," and other Democratic papers in the State are requested to give them an insertion in their papers

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

H. M. WAUGH, Chairman.

Joseph Conrad, William H. Howard, } Secretaries.

From the Augusta (Ga.,) Chronicle and Sentinel.

Friday Morning, 29th May.

On Wednesday night, when our first notice of the Freshet was penned, our city was in the most painful state of excitement. Already had a considerable portion of the city been inundated, and the river continued to rise at a fearful rate. To attempt any description of a calamity so awfully sublime would be worse than vain; it required to be seen, to comprehend its vast destructive capacity. About 12 o'clock, Wednesday night, the city was completely submerged, and the river continuing to rise. The scene was a painful one; many families were still in their houses, entirely surrounded by a current to them impassable without aid, and the water making rapid inroads upon them. From this fearful and alarming situation they were relieved by boats and horsemen, not however in some instances, until they were standing to their necks in water. In this work of noble, generous philanthropy, many of our citizens were engaged all night; and in many instances it was perilous, as the streets in many places would swim the tallest horses. When the day dawned, our city appeared as if standing in the midst of a vast sea of water, which extended as far as the eye could reach from the highest eminence.

Boats capable of carrying forty bales of cotton were floating through every street in the city with the greatest ease, and our beautiful broad street was from two to ten feet deep, and in some places running with the rapidity of a mountain torrent, and continued through the day yesterday.—This morning the water in the river has fallen so as not to flood the city, except in one or two places which are yet strong and deep currents. And the withdrawal of the water from the other portions of the city, makes bare our streets, once beautiful and level, which presents a scene to the eye which no language can describe. Those only who are acquainted with the character of our soil can have any conception of the damage done to the streets, which in many places are washed ten or fifteen feet deep. The destruction of property, both public and private, has been immense—the upper bridge has been entirely carried away, and about three or four hundred feet of the lower one. Our citizens watched throughout the day on Wednesday, with almost painful anxiety the lower bridge, and the air was rent with shouts as they saw it withstand shock after shock, from mountains of rafts, mill and gin houses, bridges, dwellings and every class of tree from the small sapling to the sturdy oak of the forest which had been washed up, and was borne away by the force of the current, full fledged with the beautiful foliage. But during Wednesday night the bridge gave way. The destruction of private property is also great, many wood buildings have been entirely swept away, and several brick building have been undermined, and some have already fallen, but we cannot now give particulars. The wharves are still covered, and the damage done to them is not known, but is no doubt very great, as large portions of them are seen floating off. The cellars were all, with very few exceptions, filled with water, and a large amount of merchandize is destroyed in them as they filled so rapidly in some instances as to afford the occupants no time to clear them.

It is a source of gratitude to the Supreme Ruler of events, that amid all this destruction of property, there has not been, that as we as yet hear, any loss of human life. We shall, in a day or two, collect the particulars and give whatever is of moment to our readers.

NEW FIRM.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

HAVING purchased the entire stock and interest of their former Co-partner, (Mr. Wm. Willeford,) wish to inform their old friends and customers in general, that they are just receiving at their stand, 11 miles North-west of Concord, a new supply of

Spring & Summer Goods,

comprising almost every article usually kept in retail Stores. All of which, they are determined to sell low for cash, or to punctual dealers on a reasonable credit.

The Subscribers wish to return their sincere thanks to their old friends and customers in general, for the very liberal patronage heretofore received from their hands, and hope by strict attention to business, to merit a continuance of the same. And wish those who want to buy CHEAP GOODS these hard times, to call and examine their stock before purchasing elsewhere.

MICHAEL FREEZE,
JOHN STILL, Jr.

June 12, 1840. 6w.

N. B. All persons indebted to the former Firm by book account, are again requested to come forward and settle the same by cash or note, with Freeze & Still, who are duly authorized to grant discharges.

WILLIAM WILLEFORD,
MICHAEL FREEZE,
JNO. STILL, Jr.

Pleasant Grove, Cabarrus County, N. C., June 12, 1840.

Poetical Department.

"LIKE ORIENT PEARLS AT RANDOM STRUNG."

COME, PLAY ME *that* SIMPLE STRAIN AGAIN

[A BALLAD BY T. MOORE.

This ballad is completely Moorish, and reminds us very much of the talented author's early productions.—The melody seems to be taken from a waltz. The words will be read with pleasure. They are:

Come, play me that simple strain again
I used so to love in life's young day,
And bring, if thou canst, the dreams that then
Were waken'd by that sweet lay:
The tender gloom its strain
Shed o'er the heart and brow,
Grief's shadow without its pain,
Say where, where is it now!
But play me the well known air once more,
For thoughts of youth still haunt its strain,
Like dreams of some far fairy shore
We're never to see again.

Sweet air, how every note brings back
Some sunny hope, some day-dream bright,
That, shining o'er life's early track,
Fill'd even its tears with light:
The new found life that came
With love's first echoed vow,
The fear, the bliss, the shame,
Say where, where are they now!
But still the same lov'd notes prolong,
For sweet 'twere thus, to that old lay,
In dreams of youth, and love, and song,
To breathe life's hour away!

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Watchman of the South.

EPHEMERA.

There is a passage of natural history, in Aristotle, concerning a species of insects that never outlive the day in which they are born, which appears to me to exemplify in a striking and delicate manner the vain judgment of man in contrasting the little span of human life with eternity. The idea is beautifully carried out in Dr. Franklin's Essays, taken originally, however, from Cicero's Tusculan questions.

He supposes one of the most robust of these insects to have commenced his existence at break of day, and from an uncommon strength of constitution to have lived an active life through the almost numberless minutes of twelve or fourteen hours.—He acquired vast experience. He looked upon his fellow creatures who died about noon to have been happily delivered from the many inconveniences of old age. Near sun set, a swarm of insects, from one to two hours old, collect around him, and beg him to impart to them the fruits of his long experience and vast acquirements. They meet, perhaps, under the spacious shelter of a mushroom, and the aged sage addresses them in the following words:

"Friends and fellow citizens! I perceive the longest life must, however, end: the period of mine is now at hand; neither do I repine at my fate, since my great age has become a burden to me, and there is nothing new to me under the sun: the changes and revolutions I have seen in my country, the manifold private misfortunes to which we are all subject, the fatal diseases incident to our races have abundantly taught me this lesson, that no happiness is secure and lasting which is placed in things, that are out of our power. Great is the uncertainty of life! A whole brood of our infants have perished in a moment by a keen blast! Shoals of our straggling youth have been swept into the ocean by an unexpected breeze! What wasteful desolation have we not suffered from a shower!

"I have lived in the first ages, and conversed with beings of stronger make, and I must say, of greater virtue than any can boast of in the present generation—I must conjure you to give yet further credit to these my last words, when I assure you that yonder sun, which now appears westward, beyond the water, and seems to be not far distant from the earth, in my remembrance stood in the middle of the sky, and shot his beams directly down upon us. The world was much more enlightened in those ages and the air much warmer. Think it not dotage in me, if I affirm that that glorious being *moves*: I saw his first setting out in the east, and I began my race of life near the time when he began his immense career. He has for several ages advanced along the sky with vast heat and unparalleled brightness; but now, by his declination and a sensible decay, more especially of late, in his vigor, I foresee that all nature must fall in a little time, and that the creation will lie buried in darkness in less than a century of minutes.

"Alas! my friends, how did I once flatter myself with the hopes of abiding here forever! how magnificent are the cells which I hollowed out for myself! what confidence did I repose in the firmness and spring of my joints, and in the strength of my opinions! *But I have lived long enough to nature, and even to glory.*"

Is not this a proper emblem of the insects of the human race, whose ambition extends not beyond the narrow limits of *time!* Are we not here to-day and gone to-morrow! N.

A TRICK OF WAR.

A correspondent of the Knickerbocker, in a well written article, mentions that, during the late war with Great Britain, he accidentally got possession of some of the signals of the British Navy, which he put into the hands of Commodore Rodgers—and he thus concludes his account;

"Soon after the peace, dining with Commodore Rodgers, at his house in Washington, he related to me the following circumstance, which I give nearly in his own words:

"I acknowledged the receipt of your letter," he observed, "and was determined to have the signals made on board, and to try the experiment, none of my officers understanding for what purpose they were intended. I cruised some time without meeting an enemy, until one afternoon we fell in with a schooner, some six or eight miles to windward of us. We hoisted the British ensign, which she answered by displaying another, and at the same time a signal at her main top gallant mast head, which I immediately discovered was like one of those you had given me. From the list of English frigates, I selected the number of the 'Sea Horse,' one of their largest class, and known to be on our coast, and hoisted it. She bore down at once, and came under our stern; I ordered her to heave to, and I would send a boat on board of her.

"This order was obeyed, and I despatched a lieutenant to bring her signal book: enjoining on him, and the crew, the strictest secrecy respecting our character. He was politely received by the captain, whose schooner proved to be the 'Highflyer.' Our lieutenant's coat attracted his attention, not being of the latest London fashion, although the crown and anchor was on the bottom; but casting his eyes on the frigate, seeing the British ensign, and now and then the red coat of a marine appearing above the hammock-netting, his mind was apparently set at rest.

"The lieutenant informed him that he was requested to bring his signal book on board the 'Sea Horse,' in order to have some alterations made, as there was a rumor that the Yankees had possession of something like the signals, and it was, therefore, necessary to change the numbers! This ruse had the desired effect, and our lieutenant returned with the book, which placed me in command of the *whole correspondence of the British Navy.* I then sent the gig for the captain, requesting him to come on board, and bring any despatches he might have in charge.

"On reaching our deck, he seemed surprized at the size of the vessel, praised her cleanliness, and the order in which every thing appeared; admired the new red coats of the marines, and on being invited into the cabin, handed me a bundle of depatches for Admiral Warren, who, he observed, must be in 40 miles to leeward. I ordered refreshments, and, in company with several of my officers, we went into general conversation.

"I asked him what object Admiral Warren had in cruising in that neighborhood? He said, to intercept the American privateers and merchantmen, but particularly to catch Commodore Rodgers, who he had understood, had command of one of the largest and fastest sailing frigates in the American Navy! I inquired of him what kind of a man this Rodgers was, and if ever he had seen him? He said no: but he had understood that he was an odd character, and devilish hard to catch. After conversing on several other subjects, I abruptly put this question to him:

"Sir, do you know what vessel you are on board of?"

"Why, yes, sir," he replied, "on board of his Majesty's ship, Sea Horse."

"Then, sir, you labor under a great mistake. *You are on board of the United States frigate President, and I am Commodore Rodgers, at your service.*"

"The dying dolphin never assumed a greater variety of colors than this poor fellow's face.—'Sir,' said he, 'you are disposed to be humorous, and must be joking!' I assured him it was no joke; and to satisfy him on that head, handed him my commission. At the same moment, the band struck up 'Yankee Doodle," on our quarter deck; on reaching which, he saw the American ensign flying, the red coats of the marines turned blue, and the crown and anchor button metamorphosed into the eagle.

"'This affair,' observed the Commodore, 'was of immense importance to our country. We obtained in full the British signals; the operations of Admiral Warren, by the non-receipt of his despatches, were destroyed for the season; and it probably saved the frigate, for the course I was running, at the time of my falling in with the Highflyer, would have brought me into the midst of his fleet during the night."

G. B.

New York, March, 1840.

A Romantic Adventure.—An English paper says, the following adventure has of late been the subject of much conversation. On an evening early in March last, about dusk, a commercial traveller was proceeding from Cheltenham to Gloucester in a gig, when he was accosted by a respectably dressed lady, who informed him that she had been disappointed by the coach, and requested him to give her a seat in his gig to Gloucester. Commercial travellers are proverbially gallant and good natured; and the gentleman of the road in this instance possessed all the best characteristics of his "order." He was happy at the opportunity afforded him of being of the least service to the lady, whose petition was couched in the most moving terms; and delighted rather than otherwise with his good fortune, which had thrown such a companion in his way to beguile the solitariness and tedium of his journey, he at once granted the request, and handed the lady to the seat at his side.

The lady's proportions were somewhat of the largest, and the arm which the traveller assisted as she sprang into the vehicle appeared capable of defending its possessor from any improper liberties. Whether this circumstance induced the traveller to cast his eye downwards to observe whether all proportions corresponded, or whether, like many other gentlemen of his craft, he boasted of being a connoisseur in fine ankles, we do not know; but the story goes, that while his eyes did wander toward the feet of his companion, his sight was far from being gratified by detecting something which bore very much the appearance of a man's trousers peeping from beneath a silk cloak and flounced petticoat.

All the comfortable reminiscences of past dangers, and all the anecdotes which he had ever heard or read from the "Newgate Calendar," came fresh to his recollection. He had no doubt he was riding cheek by jowl with a second Dick Turpin, who was only waiting a suitable opportunity to rob and perhaps to murder him. A lucky idea rose in his mind; he drew his silk handkerchief from his pocket; it fell into the road; it was a splendid "wipe," and as valuable as the one that an Egyptian gave to Othello's mother; he could not think of losing it, but his horse was too hasty tempered to allow him to trust the reins into strange hands—a thousand apologies, but would the lady be kind enough to step out and pick up the handkerchief which was now some yards in the rear of the gig. The lady readily assented, and while she was performing the errand, the commercial gentleman gave the whip to his fiery courser, and soon left his suspicious fellow *voyageur* far behind. When he felt it prudent to moderate his speed he discovered that the lady had left in the seat, when she dismounted a handsome muff, and putting his hand inside of it, he found a brace of pistols, loaded, capped, and balled; and with the muff and its formidable contents the traveller arrived safely in Gloucester, congratulating himself most heartily on the narrow escape which he had experienced.

Drunken Crows.—A South Carolina paper relates a curious incident, which tells well for the *moral character* of some of the parties concerned—in one point at least. A gentleman, on finding that his cornfields were beset by great numbers of crows, steeped a quantity of corn in alcohol, and threw it forth as a special "treat." The unsuspecting spoilers swallowed the bait greedily, and soon began to manifest all sorts of funny consequences, being most essentially fuddled. They staggered about, even in mid-air, as they shambled towards a neighboring forest; where they held a most loquacious and uproarious confab in the Caw-caw language, resulting it seems, in a resolution to avoid *that* shop in future; which resolution they faithfully fulfilled, after having regained their sober senses, (a lesson to other bipeds,) although they continued to plunder the neighboring fields in all directions.

The Hasty Lover.—A lover, on the point of marriage, was conversing with his sweet-heart on the Chinese custom of bandaging the feet of the female infants. He said he supposed it was done to keep them from *gadding* about, and that he approved of the custom.

"Then," cried his sweet-heart, "a *Chinese wife* will best suit you!"

The jig was up. They never married.

ATTENTION!

SALISBURY GUARDS.

YOU are hereby commanded to parade at the Court-House, in the Town of Salisbury, on Saturday, the 4th of July next, at 9 o'clock, A. M., equipped in the uniform of the Company, and with six rounds of cartridge, for Company muster.

By order of the Captain.

JOHN H. WEANT, O. S.

Salisbury, May 29, 1840. tp.

Tailoring Business.

THE Subscriber keeps constantly on hand, a general assortment of

READY MADE CLOTHING,

for Gentlemen's wear, such as *Coats, Pantaloons,* and *Vests,* of good

Goods,

well made and fashionable. He is also prepared to cut, and make clothing in the *most fashionable and durable style,* and warranted to fit. He, also, keeps a good assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings of the first qualities, selected by himself in the New York Market, all of which he will sell low for Cash.

N. B. He still continues to teach the art of Cutting garments on the most approved plans of the best Tailors in New York and Philadelphia.

☞ Cutting for customers done on the shortest notice, and orders from a distance attended to with despath.—☞ His shop will be found in Mr. Cowan's large brick building. BENJ. F. FRALEY.

PIEDMONT HOUSE.

THE Subscriber having purchased this Establishment and fitted it in a style for the accommodation of Travellers and Boarders, is now prepared for their reception. His TABLE will always be furnished

With the best the market can afford;

his BAR with a good supply of choice Liquors; his BEDS shall always be kept in fine order; and his Stables (which are very extensive) are well supplied with Provender of the first quality, and attended by good and faithful hostlers.

He hopes, by strict attention to the business, in person, to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage. And he only asks a call and trial.

ANDREW CALDCLEUGH.

Lexington, N. C., Feb. 21, 1839. 12

Administrator's Sale.

THERE will be sold, at public sale, on the 16th day of June next, at the late residence of Alexander Smoot, deceased, all the personal property belonging to the estate of said deceased,

—CONSISTING OF—

Eight Head of Horses, Two Mules,

Thirty head of Cattle, about 60 head of Hogs, 30 head of Sheep, about one thousand pounds of Bacon, three or four hundred bushels of Corn, four or five hundred bushels of Wheat, two Waggons and Harness, one Ox Cart, one set of Blacksmith tools, Farming Utensils, Household & Kitchen Furniture, about sixty acres of Oats, standing in the field, and a variety of other useful articles not herein mentioned.

Also, at the same time and place, Twenty Negroes, belonging to said Estate will be hired out.

The terms of credit and other conditions will be made known on the day of sale.

ARTHUR NEELY, Adm'r.

Davie County, May 29, 1840. 3t.

Book Bindery.

WM. HUNTER, Book-Binder,

INFORMS the public that he still carries on an Establishment of the above kind in CHARLOTTE, North Carolina, a few doors south of the Mint.—Having, as he conceives, a thorough knowledge of his business, he feels no hesitation in assuring those who may wish to patronise him, that their work shall be done in the very best style, strong, and on accommodating terms

Books and other articles sent from a distance to be bound, will be promptly attended to and carefully returned when done. The public are requested to give me a trial.

☞ Orders left at the Western Carolinian Office will be punctually forwarded for completion.

Charlotte, Feb. 7, 1840. f

NEW ESTABLISHMENT,

IN MOCKSVILLE, DAVIE COUNTY, N. C.

THOMAS FOSTER

INFORMS the public that he has removed from his former stand, to his new buildings on the public square, in the Town of Mocksville, where he will continue to keep a HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT.

His House is roomy and commodious; attached to which are six comfortable Offices for gentlemen of the Bar, all convenient to the Court House. The subscriber pledges himself to the most diligent exertions, to give satisfaction to such as may call on him. His Table, Bar and Stables are provided in the best manner that the country will afford, and his servants are faithful and prompt.

Feb. 14, 1839. 74 tf

Painting.

THE Subscriber having located himself in the town of *Concord,* would now offer his services to the Public, as an

Ornamental and Sign Painter.

He flatters himself that his long experience in the above Business, and the specimens of work he has executed in his line, will be a sufficient recommendation.

He will also attend to any call made on him in the

HOUSE PAINTING BUSINESS,

and is confident he can give satisfaction to all who may employ him.

The Public is respectfully requested to call and encourage him, as he is determined to execute all work committed to him in the best possible manner.

☞ Also, Painting and Trimming all kinds of Carriages, done with neatness and despatch.

J. W. RAINEY.

Concord, N. C., March 21, 1839. tf

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.

SPRINGS & SHANKLE

HAVE just received from New York and Philadelphia, an extensive assortment of

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS,

—CONSISTING OF—

Dry Goods, Hardware, Tinware, Crockery, GROCERIES, Drugs and Medicines, Dye-Stuffs, Paints and Oil, Boots and Shoes, Saddlery, &c., &c.

In short, their Stock comprises almost every article needed by the *Farmer, Mechanic,* or the *Fashionables* of the town or country.

N. B They will sell low for cash, or to punctual dealers on time; or in exchange for country Produce.

Concord, Jan. 17th, 1840. tf

Moffat's Life Pills & Bitters.

THESE medicines are indebted for their name to their manifest and sensible action in purifying the springs and channels of life, and enduing them with renewed tone and vigor. In many hundred certified cases which have been made public, and in almost every species of disease to which the human frame is liable, the happy effects of MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHENIX BITTERS have been gratefully and publicly acknowledged by the persons benefitted, and who were previously unacquainted with the beautifully philosophical principles upon which they are compounded, and upon which they consequently act.

The LIFE MEDICINES recommend themselves in diseases of every description. Their first operation is to loosen from the coats of the stomach and bowels, the various impurities and crudities constantly settling around them; and to remove the hardened fæces which collect in the convolutions of the small intestines. Other medicines only partially cleanse these, and leave such collected masses behind as to produce habitual costiveness, with all its train of evils, or sudden diarrhœa, with its imminent dangers. This fact is well known to all regular anatomists, who examine the human bowels after death: and hence the prejudice of these well informed men against quack medicines, or medicines prepared and heralded to the public by ignorant persons. The second effect of the Life Medicines is to cleanse the kidneys and the bladder, and by this means, the liver and the lungs, the healthful action of which entirely depends upon the regularity of the urinary organs. The blood, which takes its red color from the agency of the liver and the lungs before it passes into the heart, being thus purified by them, and nourished by food coming from a clean stomach, courses freely through the veins, renews every part of the system, and triumphantly mounts the banner of health in the blooming cheek.

Moffat's Vegetable Life Medicines have been thoroughly tested, and pronounced a sovereign remedy for Dyspepsia, Flatulency, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Appetite, Heart-burn and Headache, Restlessness, Ill-temper, Anxiety, Languor and Melancholy, Costiveness, Diarrhœa, Cholera, Fevers of all kinds, Rhumatism, Gout, Dropsies of all kinds, Gravel, Worms, Asthma and Consumption, Scurvy, Ulcers, Inveterate Sores, Scorbutic Eruptions and Bad Complexion, Eruptive complaints, Sallow, Cloudy, and other disagreeable Complexions, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Common Colds and Influenza, and various other complaints which afflict the human frame. In FEVER and AGUE, particularly, the Life Medicines have been most eminently successful; so much so, that in the Fever and Ague Districts, Physicians almost universally prescribe them.

All that Mr. Moffat requires of his patients is to be particular in taking the Life Medicines strictly according to the directions. It is not by a newspaper notice, or by any thing that he himself may say in their favor, that he hopes to gain credit. It is alone by the results of a fair trial.

MOFFAT'S MEDICAL MANUAL: designed as a domestic guide to health.—This little pamphlet, edited by W. B. Moffat, 375 Broadway, New York, has been published for the purpose of explaining more fully Mr. Moffat's theory of diseases, and will be found highly interesting to persons seeking health. It treats upon prevalent diseases, and the causes thereof. Price 25 cents—for sale by Mr. Moffat's agents generally.

These Valuable Medicines are for sale by

CRESS & BOGER.

Salisbury, N. C., May 1, 1840.

To the Public.

THE Subscriber takes this method of informing the Public, that he still continues to carry on the business of

CUTTING-STONE

as usual, at his Granite Quary, seven miles South of Salisbury, near the old Charleston road, where he is able to supply all orders for MILL-STONES of the best grit, and on the shortest notice.

—ALSO—

for Sale, at the lowest prices,

WINDOW SILLS, DOOR SILLS, DOOR STEPS, ROUGH BUILDING ROCKS, TOMB STONES, GOLD GRINDERS, &c. &c. &c.

J. HOULSHOUSER, Stone-Cutter.

Salisbury, Oct. 25th, 1839. tf.

N. B Orders for any of the above wrought articles, directed to me at Salisbury, will be punctually attended to. J. H.

Stone Engraving.

THE Subscriber living seven miles south of Salisbury, intends keeping constantly on hand, Marble and Granite Slabs expressly for

TOMB STONES,

so that he can execute any order in that Line, on the shortest notice.

—ALSO—

He is ready to execute any work which may be called for in SCULPTURING, STONE-CUTTING, ENGRAVING, &c., and he assures those who may favor him with their work, that unless well done according to contract, he has no pay.

A complete large Dairy Trough for sale, cut of Rock, for the purpose of preserving milk cool. Apply to the Subscriber.

ENOCH E. PHILLIPS.

November 1st, 1839. tf.

To Owners of Mills.

THE Subscriber has an *improved patent Spindle* for Mills, by which, a mill will do much better than with the usual form of Spindles. It is so constructed as to keep from *heating* or killing the meal in any manner. The runner is so confined by the Spindle as always to preserve its balance, and of course there is no rubbing of the stones.

I think, by this improved Spindle, the same water will do at least one-third more business, and the meal of superior quality.

Any person wishing to use one of these Spindles, may obtain one or more, by making application, (within a short time) to the Subscriber at Mocksville, Davie Co. N. C. I think the probable cost will not exceed $30 for the Patent and Spindle ready for use.

The following persons have my Patent Mill Spindle in successful operation:—Col. W. F. Kelly, Thos. Foster, Joseph Hall and Sam'l. Foster of Davie County; Gilbreth Dickson and David J. Ramsour, of Lincoln; Charles Griffith of Rowan; Addison Moore of Davidson, and William Doss of Surry, all of whom are *highly* pleased with its performance.

L. M. GILBERT.

October 25, 1839. tf

Five Cents Reward.

RUNAWAY from the Subscriber, on the 23rd of April, 1840, a bound Girl, by the name of *Susan Eller.* I will give the above Reward, but no thanks, for her apprehension and delivery to me; and I caution all persons against harboring or employing said *Susan,* at the penalty of the law. TOBIAS MYERS.

Rowan County, June 5, 1840. 3t.

MATCHLESS SANATIVE.

THIS invaluable Medicine is for sale by the subscriber, at Milledgeville, Montgomery co., N. C. W. E. BURAGE.

February 21, 1840. f

LATH,

Grandsired by the AMERICAN ECLIPSE, the Champion of America—Winner of the Great Match Race, the North against the South—$20,000 aside!

THE THOROUGH-BRED HORSE,

LATH,

BRED by Col. Wade Hampton of South Carolina, will make his second Season *at Salisbury,* which commenced *on the 21st ultimo,* and will end *on the 20th of June next,* at $20 the Season, and $30 to insure, the money to be paid as soon as the Mare is ascertained to be in foal, or the property changes owners; and fifty cents to the groom.—☞ Mares sent from a distance will be well attended to, and fed with grain at 50 cents per day. To those that wish it, a good lot will be furnished gratis; but in no instance will I be responsible for accidents or escapes. R. W. LONG.

Salisbury, N. C., March 13, 1840. 28—y

PEDIGREE:

I Certify that LATH was bred by me, and that he was foaled in the Spring of 1833. He was got by Godolphin, his dam Pocahontas, by Sir Archy; his grand-dam Young Lottery, also by Sir Archy, out of Col. Singleton's celebrated Lottery, by imported Bedford out of the imported mare Arvillina. Godolphin was got by Eclipse; his dam Sylph, by Hæphestion out of Lottery by imported Bedford, &c. Hæphestion was got by the imported Buzzard out of the dam of Sir Archy.

DESCRIPTION, PERFORMANCE, &c.—LATH is a fine bay, without white, 15 hands 3 inches high, with good bone and capital action. At three years old, he won the produce stake at Columbia, two mile heats, beating Mr. Taylor's filly, Daisy, and Captain Spann's colt, Convention, and others paying forfeit. Two weeks afterwards he won the jockey club purse, three mile heats, at Augusta, beating Kite and distancing Black Bird. At Charleston, he was beaten by Cludhopper for the jockey club purse, three mile heats; being very much amiss, he was drawn after the first heat.—At 4 years old, he won the jockey club purse, four mile heats, at Camden, beating Sir Kenneth and Dorabella at three heats; losing the first in consequence of bolting when several lengths in advance of the field, just before he reached the Judge's stand; and getting entangled amongst the carriages, he sustained an injury which occasioned his withdrawal from the turf.

Lath was a race Horse of the first class, which he evinced in his trials with Bay Maria, Charlotte Russe, and Kitty Heth, and in point of blood he is inferior to none, whether imported or native. His constitution is robust, he having never been sick, and his temper good. His color, form, and action speak for themselves. In a word, Lath unites in himself as many claims to public patronage as any young Stallion that I know.

WADE HAMPTON.

Willwood, Jan. 22, 1839.

From the above certificate of Col. Hampton, who bred and had Lath trained for the Turf, it will be seen that he considered him a race horse of the first class—not only from the races he has mentioned as having run publicly, but from private trials he has made with horses which are now on the Turf, and running with considerable success. It will also be observed by his certificate, that he considered Lath of the purest blood—not to be surpassed by any horse, imported or native.

I consider it entirely unnecessary to attempt to eulogise Lath, either for his performances on the Turf or as to his blood, since in every respect he is so well attested. But will remark, that Lath has not only descended from pure blood, but has come from stock both sire and grand-sire, dam and grand-dam, that are of the running blood. For instance, his sire, Godolphin, made his four miles in 7 minutes and 50 seconds; his grand-sire, the American Eclipse, so well known at the north and south, made his time in the great match race, the north against the south, $20,000 aside, in 7 minutes and 37 seconds, which Eclipse won with considerable eclat. Thus race gained him the memorable name of the champion of the north. His dam sired by the renowned Sir Archy, whose reputation as a racer, &c., stands unquestioned, both in England and America. The grand dam of Lath, Old Lottery, bred by the great southern amateur of horses, Col. R. Singleton of South Carolina, has produced more fine race horses than any other mare in the Union. Thus, it will be seen that there is united in Lath two of the best studs in the south, Hampton's and Singleton's, crossed with Gen. Coles' of the north.

The public is now presented with such an opportunity of improving the blood of that noble and useful animal, the Horse, as rarely occurs in this section of country. And the public can have in addition, in a short time, the opportunity of judging more satisfactorily of Lath's blood, &c., by his colts of last Spring's get, as it is expected there will be many of them dropped by mares in this section in a few days. As a sure foal getter Lath stands almost unrivalled, as is proved by his last Spring's services—so few of the large number of mares put to him not proving in foal.

R. W. L.

N. B. Mares sent from a distance will always find Lath at home, as he will not be removed from his stable in Salisbury, under any circumstances, during the Season. [March 13, 1840.

BRICK MASONRY.

THE SUBSCRIBER living near Lexington, Davidson County, takes this method to inform the Public that he will enter into contract with any Person, or persons, either in Davidson, Rowan, or Cabarrus Counties, who wish houses, factories, or any other kind of buildings erected of Brick, to build them as cheap, as durable, and in as good style as any workman in this country.

He will also, mould and burn the Brick, if wanted. He trusts that his long experience in

MOULDING AND LAYING BRICK,

will entitle him to a share of public patronage.

He would refer gentlemen wishing work done in his Line of Business, to the Female Academy and the new fire proof Clerk's office in Salisbury, as specimens of his work.

N. B. Those wishing work done, will please leave word at the office of the Western Carolinian, and it shall be punctually attended to.

ROBERT COX.

Davidson, April 18, 1839. tf

MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS & BITTERS.

THE LIFE GIVING PILLS AND PHŒNIX BITTERS, so celebrated, and so much used by the afflicted in every part of the country, is now received and for sale by the Subscribers.

CRESS & BOGER, Agents.

Messrs. SPRINGS & SHANKLE, in Concord, N. C., are also Agents for the same.

P. S. See advertisement—April 4, '39. tf